



## Kohl, Mitterrand Agree That Dialogue Remains Possible With Russians

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**BONN** — The French and West German leaders agreed Thursday that political dialogue with Moscow was still possible despite Wednesday's Soviet walkout from negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles, officials said.

President François Mitterrand and Chancellor Helmut Kohl, opening a two-day round of regular consultations, discussed the outlook for relations between East and West and the situation in the Middle East.

Mr. Mitterrand's spokesman, Michel Vauzelle, said the leaders discussed the political will of both countries to maintain an East-West balance in Europe and affirmed their positions on arms issues.

At a dinner in Mr. Mitterrand's honor, Mr. Kohl assured the French president that West Germany harbored no "unrealistic dreams of neutralism." In the prepared remarks of his speech, he said Mr. Mitterrand need not be worried by debate in France over West Germany's dedication to the NATO alliance.

"Let me reiterate here in all clarity: The Federal Republic of Germany stands firmly in the Western alliance. It is inseparable from Western democratic values," Mr. Kohl said. "We Germans shall not condone this membership by unrealistic dreams of neutralism. We are not wanderers between East and West."

France, though not directly involved in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, has given the plan strong backing.

Mr. Vauzelle said Mr. Kohl and Mr. Mitterrand agreed that it was "still possible to talk to the Soviets."

The opening round of talks between the two leaders was held before Thursday night's statement by the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, that the Soviet Union would take no more part in talks on medium-range nuclear weapons.

Mr. Kohl and Mr. Mitterrand also touched briefly on their countries' military cooperation, a field on which the French president has placed great emphasis. Informed sources said the two governments would probably announce Friday an agreement on joint production of an anti-tank helicopter for the 1990s.

Mr. Vauzelle said the leaders devoted much of their meeting to the Middle East and also touched briefly on the Iran-Iraq war and the conflict in Chad. France has troops in Chad and Lebanon, and it is Iraq's biggest Western supplier of arms.

(Reuters, AP)

**Thatcher Assails Soviet**

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain said Thursday that the West could not be blamed for the Soviet Union's walkout from the Geneva talks, United Press International reported from New Delhi on the second day of the summit of Commonwealth nations.

Mrs. Thatcher said the Soviet Union did not leave the talks because of any "lack of effort" from the West. "It is not our fault," she said, adding that the 572 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles would be deployed to Western Europe as NATO decided in 1979.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi called the walkout a "severe setback" to efforts to halt the arms race.

**U.S. Embassy Warning**

The U.S. Embassy in Bonn has warned its staff members that they might be attacked by terrorists and urged them to take precautions, United Press International reported Thursday. An embassy list of 12 recommendations was dated Monday and distributed Wednesday, one day after the Bundestag voted to deploy new U.S. missiles.

## A Hot Debate on Missiles on a Cold Berlin Street

People's Parliament Struggles Politely With Questions of Nuclear War

By Henry Tanner  
International Herald Tribune

**BERLIN** — It was early evening and cold on the corner of Kurfürstendamm and Joachimstaler Strasse. Twenty hours earlier in Bonn, the West German parliament had decided to go ahead with the deployment of the new U.S. intermediate-range missiles.

They stood there on the sidewalk, a tight, continuously shifting knot of about 30 people, and the sound of their voices — some strident, some deep and rumbling — was hanging in the air above them.

No one knew how the debate started. Two friends talking together, perhaps, a stranger pitching in, then others, and there it was: a people's parliament wrestling with the question that is on the minds of most Germans these days — missiles and nuclear war.

"I tell you, if you ask me, let's throw the Amis out and then the Russians and then let's

throw their missiles after them," a bald man in a dark overcoat said.

"Yes, we don't need their missiles. It's here over our heads that they will be exploding," a young woman next to him said.

"All this talk about blowing up, you are only trying to make everybody afraid. Angst, panic you want," retorted an older woman with a shopping bag.

She turned to a blond girl, about 18, who was standing next to her and hadn't spoken yet. "You, what you have to learn before you talk, is to work, work like I did," she said.

"That has nothing to do with it," the young girl answered. "I want to live."

"I want to live too," said the older woman and left.

"I'll tell you what it's all about. The Americans think they can win a war without being touched. That's why they put stuff that can destroy Moscow right here," a man in a black leather jacket said.

"And I'm telling you, if it weren't for the Amis, those kids would not have been marching around in Bonn yesterday. Have you seen anybody like this marching on the other side?" another man asked.

"Listen, all that moral superiority and hypocrisy stuff, Reagan can just make himself this small, this small, after Grenade," said a tall youth, and the size he allowed for the stature of the president was an inch and half between thumb and forefinger.

There was a lot of "Now let me speak" and "No, I won't let you interrupt me," in the same tone of righteous indignation that the members of the Bundestag, the lower house of parliament, had used when they refused to yield to questioners from the floor.

The Berlin debate was more polite than that in the Bundestag, perhaps because the speakers here, unlike the lawmakers, did not know each other and thus did not know how to manage a good personal insult.

## Soviet Believed Capable of Stopping Cruise Missile

(Continued from Page 1)

ment their ground-radar defense system.

"We can neither confirm or deny the ECM capabilities of cruise missiles," said a Pentagon spokesman. "That information is classified."

The cruise missile countermeasure module will be a computer capable of manipulating radar frequencies in the same way ordinary computers handle words or numbers. The "black box" would be capable of detecting and recognizing a wide variety of Soviet radar signals, analyzing them using a computer and then emitting fre-

quencies that electronically cloak the missile from the radar's detection.

This computer would permit missiles to become either "jammers" or "spoofers" in combat with Soviet radar trying to track them. A jammer sends a signal back to the radar that prevents it from making any meaningful readings. A spoofers returns distorted frequencies that make the radar indicate the object is actually somewhere else. Some spoofers can generate multiple images and make the radar show four or five objects to be tracked when there is actually only one.

Originally, the cruise missile was not supposed to have any concerns with radar detection. Less than 21 feet (6.4 meters) in length, the cruise has a range of about 1,500 miles (2,400 kilometers) traveling at subsonic speeds at low altitudes — from 100 feet to 200 feet, according to the Pentagon. Guided by an onboard "terrain-contour mapping" computer, the missile is supposed to be able to deliver a nuclear warhead to within 200 feet of its programmed target.

Flying low, the cruise is designed to skim beneath Soviet ground-based radar. Even if the missile flew in the path of a radar sweep, it would be difficult to track because of its speed and size.

But radar detection technology has changed. In response to the threat posed by cruise to their air defense network, the Russians have invested heavily in a "look-down, shoot-down" capability where the radar is placed in a plane attempting to track objects flying beneath it. A look-down, shoot-down radar

creates another dimension of detection and could nullify many of the advantages of low-altitude flight.

Classified and unclassified simulation tests of Russian intercept capability conducted over the past four years strongly indicate that the standard cruise is vulnerable to interception, congressional sources say.

**Jane's Warns on Soviet Arms**

The Soviet Union is modernizing its air defenses with mobile missiles that can shoot down the cruise missiles being deployed by NATO in Western Europe, the latest edition of Jane's Weapons Systems reported Thursday.

The Russians now have several thousand surface-to-air missiles around major cities and military bases, Jane's editor, Ronald Pretty, told The Associated Press in London.

He said these include the SA-10, which U.S. intelligence sources believe is designed to down not only aircraft but also slow-flying cruise missiles.

## Andropov Says Russia to Put Seaborne Missiles Near U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

Union that an agreement be negotiated.

Earlier Thursday, Tass accused Mr. Reagan of lying in his response to the Soviet walkout at Geneva, Reuters reported from Moscow.

Tass said Mr. Reagan's assertion that the Soviet Union had continued to build up its SS-20 forces during negotiations was an "absolutely lying statement."

The agency recalled that the Soviet Union had pledged a freeze on

deployment of the missiles 18 months ago.

**Britain Not Surprised**

The British Foreign Office said in a statement, "If the Russians are now proposing to introduce their other new missiles into Eastern Europe, this comes as no surprise," news agencies reported from London.

"These missiles — the SS-23, which will replace the Scud, and the SS-22, which up to now has been deployed only in the Soviet Union — have been ready for deployment (or some time), the statement added. "The Soviet Union would probably have wanted to deploy them in Eastern Europe in any case."

It added: "We cannot see that the deployment of new Soviet missiles in Europe would serve any security requirement which the Russians might believe they have. They would only duplicate the arsenal of existing missiles, including the vast number of SS-20s already facing us."

The Netherlands said it still hoped the Soviet Union would return to the bargaining table in Geneva. A spokesman for the Dutch Foreign Ministry said it remained in the Soviet Union's interest to continue negotiating on reduction of nuclear weapons.

**For the Record**

President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon is expected to visit Washington in the first week of December for talks with President Ronald Reagan, Beirut Radio said Thursday. (UPI)

Zoltan Ribi of Hungary won the second game of his world chess championship semifinal series against Vasily Smyslov of the Soviet Union on Thursday night in London. The series is tied, 1-1. (Reuters)

**Corrections**

Farouk Kaddoumi, the head of the political department of the Palestine Liberation Organization, was misidentified in a photograph in Thursday's International Herald Tribune. He is correctly identified in the photo at right.

Gerard Worms, who is leaving as one of Rhône-Poulenc's two general managers, will become deputy general manager of Cie. Financière de Suède, responsible for industrial affairs, a Suède spokesman said Thursday. In an article Thursday, the Suède group was incorrectly identified because of an error by a Rhône-Poulenc spokesman.

Klöckner-Werke and Arbed SA were reported to be planning a partial merger of their steel operations. Because of an editing error, Arbed SA was incorrectly identified in editions of Nov. 18.

**Vatican Charter Defines Family-Rights Stand**

(Continued from Page 1)

work outside the home. However, it went further by advocating that parents who remain home with their children should be paid.

"Remuneration for work must be sufficient for establishing and maintaining a family with dignity, either through a suitable salary or through other social measures, the charter said.

Several countries indirectly subsidize homemakers through tax allowances for children, paid maternity leave and other measures.

The charter also defended the right of families to have as many children as they wish and called attempts by societies to impose limits on family size a "grave offense against human dignity and

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Trucks Block White House Entrances

**WASHINGTON (UPI)** — The Secret Service blocked entrances to the White House with trucks loaded with sand Thursday "for security reasons," officials said.

The Secret Service stationed seven dump trucks in front of four gates leading into the White House grounds. The two main entrances, with strong iron gates, were not blocked. The State Department also positioned vehicles in front of its building after receiving bomb threats, a department spokeswoman said.

President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, were in California. The president's spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said that the positioning of the trucks "was not the result of a specific threat," but a routine precaution.

### Dutch Strikers Halt Local Transport

**AMSTERDAM (Reuters)** — Public employees halted most local transport in the Netherlands on Thursday and prevented morning trading at the Amsterdam stock exchange as public-sector strikes over planned wage cuts continued.

But the government won support after an emergency debate in parliament on its plans to cut public-sector pay by 3 percent next year and to introduce further wage cuts in 1985 and 1986. Most of the strikes are to end on Saturday, but the one in Rotterdam is to continue indefinitely.

Hundreds of thousands of commuters were delayed or unable to reach work after strikes halted buses, streetcars and rapid transit in Amsterdam, Rotterdam and many other areas. About 600 workers, including firefighters with fire engines, blocked off the Amsterdam stock exchange and prevented brokers from going in. Trading resumed in the afternoon only after police and union officials agreed that the protesters should leave.

### New Parliament Convenes in Turkey

**ANKARA (AP)** — Turkey's newly elected parliament held its first session Thursday, heralding an end to three years of military rule.

Fahri Ocalik, 55, the oldest of the 400 members of the assembly, served as acting speaker and opened the session with a brief speech. He asked the deputies to avoid past excesses of political quarreling that had played a role in causing the military takeover in September 1980.

The speaker is to recess parliament for 10 days after the first session. The National Security Council, the supreme legislative and executive body in the country since the 1980 coup, will legally cease to exist when the parliament meets again and elects its presiding officers. Turgut Ozal, leader of the Motherland Party, is expected to be named prime minister. Mr. Ozal's party won a parliamentary majority of 211 seats in general elections Nov. 6.

### European Body Assails Cyprus Split

**STRASBOURG, France (AP)** — Over the objections of Foreign Minister İtler Turkmen of Turkey on Thursday, foreign ministers of the Council of Europe countries termed the secession of northern Cyprus illegal and said that its declaration of independence should be withdrawn.

The leader of Turkish Cypriots, Rauf Denktaş, had wanted to attend the council meeting but was not invited. Most of the foreign ministers felt his visit would set a "dangerous" precedent, council sources said.

The committee resolution declared that the Republic of Cyprus was the island's only legal representative and called for the restoration of the territorial integrity of Cyprus. The Turkish representative opposed the resolution and Malta abstained.

### Gunmen Kidnap Executive in Ireland

**DUBLIN (AP)** — Gunmen wearing police uniforms kidnaped a top supermarket executive Thursday, three months after a group was stopped in an attempt to abduct his boss, the Canadian food store tycoon Galen Weston, police said.

Don Tidy, 49, vice president of the Weston Group of supermarkets in Ireland, was seized early Thursday as he drove his daughter Susan, 13, from their home outside Dublin to school. A police spokesman said that Mr. Tidy's car approached what appeared to be a police checkpoint — a man in uniform standing by a car with a flashing roof light.

When Mr. Tidy stopped, a police spokesman said, four more men armed with machine guns sprang from hiding, ordered Mr. Tidy into the mock police car and sped away. A fifth member of the gang drove Mr. Tidy's car, with the girl inside, a short distance, then fled.

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## Italy Seeks Meeting on Beirut Force

Rome Expresses Concern After French Bombing

ROME — The Italian government has called for consultations among the four nations whose troops make up the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

A resolution approved unanimously by the cabinet Wednesday said that Italy was requesting consultations with the United States, France and Britain to evaluate the most effective way of achieving progress at the Lebanese national reconciliation talks in Geneva.

The Foreign Ministry said Thursday that it had begun the opportunity contacts with Washington, London and Paris on organizing the talks. The Associated Press reported.

Italy's Supreme Defense Council, chaired by President Sandro Pertini, also met to make a close examination of the problems involved in the operation of the Italian peace contingent in Lebanon.

The call for discussions came amid growing discord within the three-month-old government of Prime Minister Bettino Craxi over the role of the force. The debate became heated last Thursday after French Super Etendard jets bombed a pro-Iranian Shiite Muslim stronghold in Beirut for the Oct. 23 bombing in which 58 French paratroopers were killed.

Italy has 2,200 troops in Lebanon, the largest of the international contingents.

The resolution did not mention the French raid. But several members of Mr. Craxi's coalition, as well as the Communist Party and other opposition forces, have criticized the raid and the fact that France did not notify Italy in advance of its action.

Antonio Ghirelli, a spokesman for Mr. Craxi, said Wednesday that the raid might have put Italian troops in danger.

"If the reaction of the French government is an isolated episode," he said, "we agree to stay in Lebanon. But if the mission of our forces there has changed, we do not agree to stay."

## Arafat Hails Prisoner Exchange as a Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

committed to the two points, an indefinite cease-fire and a peaceful settlement of differences.

A chief leader of the rebels in Lebanon, Ahmed Jibril, said he had been told by former Prime Minister Selim al-Hoss of Lebanon, who has been involved in the negotiations to end the siege of Tripoli, that Mr. Arafat had agreed to a major rebel demand — that the PLO leader leave Lebanon.

Mr. Arafat will go to Algeria to greet freed Palestinian fighters, and details of the departure will be worked out in the next 24 hours, Mr. Jibril said. Asked how Mr.



Police detained a man who waved a Basque flag at a protest in Bilbao, Spain, on Wednesday.

## Palestinians Ride to Freedom Defiantly

Former Prisoners Arrive in Sidon in Anti-Arafat Mood

SIDON, Lebanon — Hundreds of Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners rode to freedom Thursday aboard red and white Israeli tourist buses, sporting Israeli-made sneakers, colorful jogging suits and fresh haircuts.

Surrounded by friends and family, the former inmates of the Ansar prison camp in southern Lebanon shouted their scorn for the Israeli soldiers that still surrounded them in the dusty square of Sidon.

"We won't give up," shouted one Palestinian, raising a defiant fist. "I am from Palestine, and I'll take it back." Another, who said he was a teacher at the Ein Hweh refugee camp, expressed the sentiment of those around him when he criticized the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat.

Arafat would go, he said. "He has only the sea in front of him." Mr. Arafat had complained earlier that he was blockaded in Tripoli by Israeli gunboats.

Asked about Mr. Jibril's claim of his imminent departure, Mr. Arafat replied angrily, "When I decide, I will let you know."

The prisoner exchange temporarily diverted attention from the fight of Mr. Arafat, who is under heavy pressure to quit Tripoli. The fighting died down three days ago after the rebels overran Mr. Arafat's last remaining strongholds outside Tripoli and bottled his forces up inside the city.

"Yasser Arafat has brought Palestinians to a nearly catastrophic situation," he said. "We should rather go, help and struggle alongside Abu Musa." Mr. Musa is a leader of the Palestinian rebels who are attacking troops loyal to Mr. Arafat in northern Lebanon.

As busload after busload of prisoners arrived at Sidon throughout the morning, the Israeli soldiers looked on nervously, some with disgust, other bemused. "Hey, I remember I personally arrested those people a year ago," one soldier said.

The Israelis imposed a partial curfew in Sidon, closing the main roads to civilian traffic. Not far from the central square, pro-Israeli Christian Lebanese militiamen kept hundreds of quiet but tense Lebanese at bay behind roadblocks.

But loyalist officials repeated Thursday that they expected a rebel onslaught, and Mr. Jibril has said he will enter the city unless Mr. Arafat leaves by Saturday.

Prince Saud said there was agreement on ending the destruction of Tripoli, stopping military operations and creating a suitable atmosphere for a peaceful settlement.

"Arafat aides said Wednesday they had accepted the proposals in principle. They said a key point was the withdrawal of Palestinian forces from northern Lebanon and indicated that this would include the embattled PLO chief himself. (Reuters, AP)

In Algiers, more than 1,000 of the former prisoners filed out of three French Boeing jumbo jets Thursday, amid scenes of rejoicing. The Palestinians hurried down the aircraft steps singing and waving V-for-victory signs.

Army trucks stood by the runway, apparently to transport the 1,124 freed Palestinians, but Algerian and PLO officials would not say where they were to go. Most of the Palestinians, picked up by the planes in Tel Aviv earlier Thursday, were captured 14 months ago during Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

Both Sides Hated Camp

Ansar prison camp, a sprawling compound of tents, barbed wire and guard towers, was regarded as a hellhole both by its Arab inmates and the Israeli troops assigned to guard them during the past 18 months, Reuters reported.

As about 4,500 detainees were released Thursday from Ansar, they danced with joy, hugging and kissing as Israeli troops watched with mixed emotions.

"We are being freed," said an Israeli military policeman at a nearby airstrip as some of the inmates boarded planes to go to Israel for transfer to Red Cross planes bound for Algeria.

Ansar originally held 9,000 suspected guerrillas from 31 countries. It was emptied, just as finishing touches were put to a new detention center nearby.

At least 10 prisoners have been killed in clashes with troops at the camp despite complaints by soldiers that they felt helpless under stringent orders restricting the use of firearms.

## Spain Unveils Plans for Fighting Basque Terror

(Continued from Page 1)

tended police powers to search homes and make arrests without a warrant and to tap telephones after notifying a judge. The proposed legislation also provides for greatly reduced jail sentences and even the lifting of a conviction for terrorists who become informers.

The most controversial aspect of the legislation is, however, the possibilities it provides for banning political parties and groups and for closing down media. The separatist aims of the main Basque terrorist organization, ETA, are supported by a coalition of extreme leftist nationalist parties known as Herri Batasuna, which regularly polls up to 20 percent of the vote in Basque elections. A San Sebastian newspaper, Egin, viewed as a propaganda platform for ETA, enjoys a wide local readership.

A minimal enforcement of the proposed legislation would lead to the banning of both the coalition and the newspaper and some Basque sources view this as exacerbating the problem. Several Herri Batasuna coalition members have been convicted on terrorism counts — there are at present 330 jailed Basque terrorists — and Egin regu-

larly prints ETA communiqués. Seventeen Herri Batasuna members are currently on trial in Madrid on charges of "insulting" King Juan Carlos and could face up to eight years in prison if convicted. The 17, all of them members of the Basque local parliament, interrupted a speech by the king to the Basque Assembly three years ago by singing a nationalist anthem.

The trial has prompted considerable protest to the Basque country. In rioting in the San Sebastian area

Tuesday night, demonstrators cut the main highway linking Madrid to the French frontier with barricades of burning tires and blocked the main railroad line with an overturned bus as part of a Herri Batasuna campaign to "isolate" the Basque country from the rest of Spain.

Basques React Angrily

Basque nationalist politicians reacted angrily Thursday to the tough anti-terrorist measures and

said they would lead to more and not less violence, Reuters reported from Madrid.

"The government is making an enormous blunder," Mario Bandres, a Basque leftist leader, said. "An increase in repression in the Basque country has always led to more support for the extremists."

"It seems that they have decided in favor of a police solution," a spokesman for the Basque regional government said.



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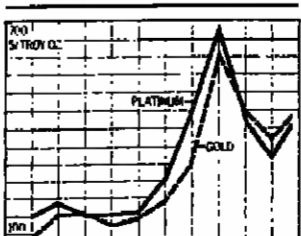
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**WELCOME HOME** — Two Soviet cosmonauts, Vladimir Lyakhov and Alexander Alexandrov, give their first interview on returning to Earth after 149 days in orbit aboard the space station Salyut-7. Pravda said the mission had been "one of the most difficult in the history of cosmic flights." It was hampered by problems including an abortive docking and the explosion during launching of a rocket bringing another crew.

## California Landowners Suffer Legacy of Wayward Surveyors

By Mark A. Stein

**WEAVERVILLE, California** — People hardly gave it a thought when the Bureau of Land Management came around to re-mark some of the century-old property lines that crisscross the scenic mountains near this tiny logging town.

But that was before the bureau decided that a lot of people may not own the land they thought they did — land they have been paying for and now may have to buy all over again.

The federal agency concluded that key surveying landmarks are not where local folks have always thought they were, and a legacy of 19th-century fraud and confusion has come to haunt 20th-century landowners.

Similar discrepancies have been alleged by other cadastral surveys throughout the West, and the title insurance industry estimates that new surveys could cloud as many as 90,000 land titles across the country.

But perhaps nowhere else, one federal official said, is there a more confounding problem than among the scores of small, irregularly shaped parcels in Trinity County in northern California. The boundaries of as many as 100 pieces of property in one 36-square-mile (93-square-kilometer) tract alone have been challenged.

"It is an absolute, unbelievable mess," said Jean Eli, a local real estate broker who is leading a campaign for a special act of Congress to set aside the new survey lines in favor of traditional boundaries. "People's lives are being thrown into chaos over this."

"We realize a lot of the surveys years ago were done around a campfire, and people would just point up into the mountains to set boundaries," Mr. Eli said. "But that was all years ago and to change it now is not right, either."

He added: "Money was paid in good faith. Taxes were paid in good faith. Houses were built. Wells were drilled. There has to be a better solution than to just say that's all for nothing."

"It kind of makes you wonder if you ever really own anything," said Alice Allison, who may lose seven of the 51 acres (20.6 hectares) that she and her husband bought on Brown's Mountain Road, "or whether we just rent it until some government agency or big corporation comes along and decides they want it."

Despite the chaos, Bob Bainbridge, the Bureau of Land Management area manager in Redding, said that his agency is obligated to adhere to the new property lines until told to do otherwise by Interior Secretary William P. Clark or Congress.

"If there was any way to put it back the way it was — the way people think it was — we would do it," he said. "We sympathize with the landowners out there. We really do. But we cannot give away government property just because someone mistakenly believes it is theirs."

Property owners near Weaver, about 200 miles (324 kilometers) north of San Francisco, dismissed the federal survey and pointed instead to the work of local surveyors, who support their traditional property claims.

However, those local surveys were discounted by both the Bureau of Land Management and Southern Pacific Land Co., the area's largest private landowner. Southern Pacific owns about a fourth of the county, the result of a government land giveaway in the 1860s in which the company received millions of acres in California and Oregon in exchange for building a railroad from San Francisco to Portland, Oregon.

"These BLM guys aren't your everyday surveyors," George E. Belden, district manager for the Southern Pacific Land Co. here, said. "They are experienced pros at finding evidence of these 100-year-old corners."

In contrast, local surveyors "did some fairly casual work," said Mr. Belden, who added that his company would lose as much land as it might gain with the new boundaries. The company shared in the cost of the new survey, which was intended to mark clearly the property owned by Southern Pacific, the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service.

Four landowners have appealed the survey to the Department of the Interior's Board of Land Appeals in Washington. A decision is expected shortly.

The current confusion over property lines is deeply rooted in California history. Bureau of Land Management officials said.

Private surveyors working for the federal government arrived in California shortly after it was admitted to the Union in 1850. Much of California's northern half was surveyed between 1875 and 1885 by a syndicate formed by John A. Benson. At the time, the Benson syndicate was believed to do a good job at a reasonable price, and in many cases that was true. But in many other cases, it was not.

Benson's surveyors apparently never visited some of the land they claimed to have surveyed. It appears that the maps of these areas were drafted in bars and hotel rooms, and the survey landmarks (called section corners) they said that they marked were nothing more than fanciful fictions.

Those falsified surveys were largely uncovered and corrected in the late 19th century, but bureau surveyors are still troubled by some of them today.

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## U.S. Congressman Denies Investment Had Any Link to Special Tax Measure

By Thomas B. Edsall

**WASHINGTON** — In 1980, Representative Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, won passage of a special amendment that benefited a Chicago developer-investor who, that same year, arranged a \$200 investment for Mr. Rostenkowski that resulted in a profit of \$20,000 to \$60,000.

Aides to both Mr. Rostenkowski and the developer, Daniel J. Shannon, deny any connection between the events. "The two events are totally unrelated," said John J. Salmon, chief counsel to the House Ways and Means Committee and a close aide to Mr. Rostenkowski. Mr. Rostenkowski was unavailable for comment.

The following sequence of events was partly disclosed last week in the Chicago Sun-Times.

In 1980, legislation by Congress severely restricting the use of mortgage-revenue bonds to finance apartments and single-family homes. It permitted continued use of revenue bonds as long as apartment developments provided 20 percent of the units built with the bonds to poor and moderate-income families.

Mortgage-revenue-bond financing is attractive to developers because the interest paid by the bonds is tax-free. But the real estate industry believes that the requirement that specific percentages of

apartments be rented to low-income persons reduces the value of a development by forcing rents down overall.

While the legislation was before a House-Senate conference committee, Mr. Rostenkowski persuaded his colleagues to approve an amendment specifically exempting a major Chicago apartment development, Presidential Towers, from the income provisions. Mr. Shannon is one of the general partners in the 2,346-unit project. Last summer, according to the Sun-Times, the project borrowed \$158.9 million at 9-percent interest, well below commercial rates.

During 1980, Mr. Rostenkowski and Mr. Shannon, who have been friends and business associates since the early 1960s, separately arranged that Mr. Rostenkowski would set up a blind trust, with Mr. Shannon as the trustee.

Mr. Rostenkowski, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee since 1981, had been under pressure from aides to set up a blind trust to avoid what Mr. Salmon described as annual newspaper stories criticizing him for participating in major tax legislation while holding interests in corporations affected by such legislation.

In setting up the blind trust, however, Mr. Rostenkowski and Mr. Shannon did not transfer the congressman's holdings into it and take them out of his control, as is the case with most such trusts.

Mr. Rostenkowski simply put \$200 into the blind trust controlled by Mr. Shannon, who then used the money, along with \$400 of his own and an undisclosed amount of cash from five other investors, to buy a subsidiary of a major company, Mr. Shannon, because of the rules governing the blind trust, declined to disclose the name of the company. He said Mr. Rostenkowski does not know the names of the firms.

In making the deal, the value of the inventory of the subsidiary purchased by the partnership was significantly undervalued, Mr. Shannon said. In 1982, he said, he was able to sell the company for a profit of \$1 million.

In his disclosure statement for 1982, Mr. Rostenkowski reported that he had income of \$5,001 to \$15,000 from his "qualified blind trust." Mr. Shannon said, however, that the sale was made under an first payment of 25 percent of the total due, which would make the final return to Mr. Rostenkowski \$20,000 to \$60,000.

Mr. Shannon said the tax-free financing for his Chicago project did not directly increase his prospective profits because the saving in interest has been translated into lower rental rates. He said that, to date, "I haven't made one dime," and described Presidential Towers as "one of the worst real estate deals" he had ever entered.



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## Africans Attack Grenada Invasion At Commonwealth Summit in India

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI—Sharp divisions between several African countries and the small Caribbean nations that supported the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada hardened Thursday at the Commonwealth summit, putting into doubt the likelihood of a consensus on the meeting's most contentious issue.

Leaders of the African nations have said they fear that a precedent has been set for similar adventures by South Africa against its neighbors.

Conference sources said that the African states, led by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and President Kenneth D. Kaunda of Zambia, expressed fears that the U.S. invasion could be a "license" for South Africa to invade Angola or another African country if the Commonwealth heads of government did not strongly condemn the intervention in Grenada.

One African leader, who was not officially identified, was quoted by a Commonwealth secretariat official as warning the delegates that if they did not condemn the intervention, "you will be throwing us to

the lions." Conference sources said the speaker was Mr. Kaunda. Describing the invasion as a "rescue mission," leaders of some of the eastern Caribbean nations that supported or participated in the intervention appealed to the Africans to understand the basis for the Grenada operation.

Summit sources said that the Caribbean countries urged the Africans to recognize that, if a Caribbean regional security force is established, one of the small islands will feel a need to mobilize an army as Grenada did under Marxist military rule.

Prime Minister Eugenia Charles of Dominica, chairman of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, was quoted by a British source as saying of the African critics: "They ask, 'Who's next?' Well, that's just what we asked ourselves."

Another OECS delegate was quoted by the Commonwealth secretariat spokeswoman, Patsy Robertson, as saying: "If your neighbor's house is on fire, you should begin to wet your own house."

Mrs. Robertson said the Eastern Caribbean states, along with Jamaica and Barbados, reiterated their intention to form a regional security force under OECS auspices.

She added that two leaders pledged their support for the cre-



Kenneth Kaunda

ation of such a force. She did not identify the two countries, but they were understood to be Britain and Australia.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain said she was prepared to send police and security training personnel to Grenada, as Australia has also pledged.

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada also expressed an interest in contributing to a regional police force and to the economic development of Grenada.

There were differing versions of how fractious the Grenada debate became behind the closed doors of the conference hall. One summit source quoted Prime Minister J.M.G. Adams of Barbados as describing the African criticism of the Caribbean leaders as "unprecedented."

Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore told an interviewer for the British Broadcasting Corp.: "The fireworks have already started over Grenada and the philosophical atmosphere of the conference has dissipated."

### U.S. Appropriates Extra Aid for Poor

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government is preparing to provide \$40 million in emergency funds to volunteer agencies that provide food and shelter for the nation's poor.

Reagan administration officials said Wednesday that the money, most of which was provided under a supplemental appropriations bill approved by Congress last week, will be administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and distributed in cities by March 31 through six nonprofit social service organizations. The exact amount that each city will get is to be determined in about two weeks, officials said, depending on criteria such as degree of poverty and unemployment.

"We hope this money will help extend programs that need a boost," said Carolyn Perrotti, a spokeswoman for the agency. The latest grant, added to \$50 million granted in April, brings the amount of privately distributed emergency funds to \$90 million.

### South African Gets 15-Year Term for Treason

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — A white clergyman and his fiancée, convicted of high treason in a South African court, were sentenced Thursday to 15 years and four years, respectively.

Carl Niehaus and Johanna Lourens, both 23, were found guilty because of links with the banned African National Congress, which is committed to overthrowing white rule in South Africa by force.

Supreme Court Judge A.P. Myburgh also sentenced Mr. Niehaus, a deacon in a black Dutch Reformed church, to three years on charges of being a member of the ANC. That sentence is to run concurrently with the other.

The court was told during the

## U.S. Announces More Aid for Grenada

By Don Shannon  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Agency for International Development has announced a \$15 million long-term aid program for Grenada, adding that amount to nearly \$3.5 million in emergency relief and rehabilitation funds that it granted immediately after the U.S.-led invasion of the island.

Government officials also announced Wednesday that another \$15 million would be allocated to train and equip the Caribbean security force that is now assigned to help keep order on Grenada.

Jay F. Morris, the deputy AID administrator, who headed a government team that returned from Grenada this week, said that \$5 million of the aid package would be used to revive the island's financial system, which he said had been "looted" by the government of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop,

who was slain in a coup before the Oct. 25 invasion.

The funds will enable the interim government formed after the invasion to pay for food and other vital imports and to finance its budget.

The program's second-largest item is \$4.5 million to rebuild deteriorated roads, a project designed to increase employment. Other items are \$2.5 million for social services such as education and health care, provided previously by Cuba and other communist governments; \$2 million to help private agriculture replace the state cooperatives installed by Mr. Bishop; and \$1 million for promotion of tourism and industry.

U.S. economic aid provided to Grenada since the invasion will total \$217 for each inhabitant, which is equal to one-third of the island nation's 1980 per capita income.

The military aid is "urgently required to train, equip, supply and

support" the Caribbean security force, according to a letter signed by W. Tapley Bennett Jr., assistant secretary of state for legislative affairs.

U.S. troops are expected to leave Grenada by Dec. 23 but Reagan administration officials have suggested that a training mission might be left behind to work with the six-nation Caribbean security force that followed U.S. troops to the island.

Officials who spoke on condition that they not be identified said that President Ronald Reagan had shifted the \$15 million in military aid from other accounts. Such transfers are permitted, without reference to Congress, if they are considered "important" to U.S. national security.

Mr. Morris, meanwhile, said that his visit had convinced him that Mr. Reagan was right when he said that a new airport at Point Salines,

constructed largely with Cuban labor and financing, was destined for military, rather than civilian, use.

He said he found that only a "jeep track" connected St. George's, the Grenadian capital, with the nearly completed jet runway and that there were no plans to improve the road.

### Grenadian Leader

Alistair McIntyre, a Grenadian economist named to head the island's temporary government, will be unable to take up the post because of illness, Reuters reported Thursday from New Delhi.

The secretary-general of the Commonwealth, Sir Shridath Ramphal, said that Mr. McIntyre, 51, needed medical treatment in Geneva, where he has been based as a UN official. The announcement was made to government leaders attending the Commonwealth summit in New Delhi.

## Chile Unhappy With U.S. Push for Liberalization

By Jackson Diehl  
Washington Post Service

SANTIAGO — The Reagan administration's promotion of a transition to democracy in Chile has eroded relations with the government of President Augusto Pinochet and heightened the general's image of diplomatic isolation as he struggles with an opposition demanding an end to military rule, according to government officials and politicians here.

With the growth of protests against General Pinochet this year, U.S. officials have sought to maintain a neutral position between the government and opposition while pressing for the ordered, negotiated

transition to democracy favored by some moderates on both sides.

The frequency of the administration's public statements, however, combined with the quiet encouragement of concrete steps toward political liberalization, have been interpreted by Chilean officials as unwanted pressure from the United States after several years of relatively warm relations.

U.S. actions, said Foreign Minister Miguel Schweitzer earlier this month, "have a taste of interference in our affairs." He added, "Fourteen communists from the State Department about political dialogue seems excessive to me."

Mr. Schweitzer's comments were prompted by the visit to Chile of a

ranking State Department official, Edward J. Derwinski, who urged that reforms be speeded. The Chileans have also been disturbed by U.S. plans to certify to Congress that Argentina has improved its human rights record, a move that would allow military sales and aid. U.S. officials have indicated that they do not plan a parallel human rights certification and reopening of military relations with Chile, which considers Argentina its chief military rival.

Although the United States has not specified how Chile should return to democracy, Chilean officials have begun to argue that the Reagan administration is overemphasizing the need for political reform. The result appears to be a cooling of relations, despite U.S. officials' insistence that policy toward General Pinochet has not substantially changed.

On a recent trip to Washington, Mr. Schweitzer said he had spoken out because "I was fed up" with the frequent U.S. comments. He added that he believed the Reagan administration had "naïve concerns" about Chile and is "responding to public opinion and playing a political game."

The new defensiveness on U.S. relations by Chilean ministers has developed at a time when General Pinochet's relative diplomatic isolation has become an important political issue in Santiago. Frequently labeled an international pariah by the opposition, the military government responded last week by accusing top leaders of the centrist Christian Democratic Party of seeking economic sanctions

by European governments against Chile and encouraging United Nations resolutions denouncing the government's human rights record.

This appeal to Chilean nationalism appeared to lose momentum when it was deplored even by pro-government sectors. At the same time, the issue of General Pinochet's diplomatic failure was widened by a controversy over the president's potential attendance at the swearing-in ceremonies next month for Argentina's new, elected president, Raúl Alfonsín.

Chilean officials announced last week that General Pinochet had been formally invited. But Mr. Alfonsín's incoming foreign minister immediately disassociated the new government from the invitation. General Pinochet finally announced that he would probably not attend the event "to save money."

Some opposition leaders in Chile have been eager to interpret the public irritation of government officials over U.S. policy as evidence that the Reagan administration is distancing itself from General Pinochet.

In general, however, U.S. policy in Chile has changed in the past year only in the sense that encouragement of a government-sponsored liberalization has taken a more public form. Diplomats in Santiago say that shift appears to have been mandated largely by the eruption of widely noticed protests this year rather than any abandonment of the administration's policy of "quiet diplomacy" with authoritarian Latin American governments.

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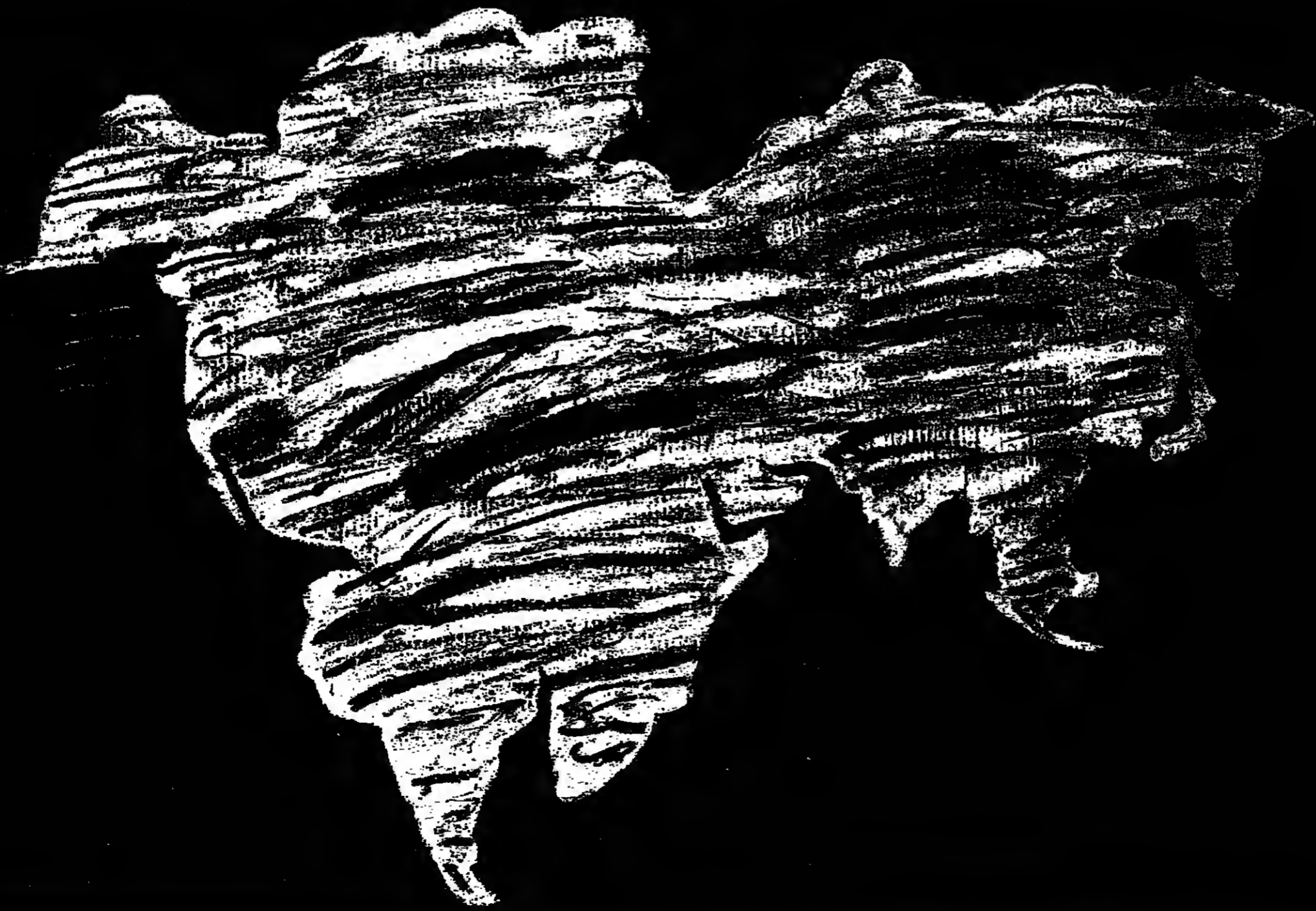
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## Nicaraguan Leader Says a Large Number of Cubans Have Left

By Stephen Kinzer

New York Times Service

MANAGUA — A large number of Cubans working in Nicaragua have left the country over the last three weeks, according to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the coordinator of the ruling junta. Diplomats and other knowledgeable sources here put the number at more than 1,000.

So far as is known, no Cuban military advisers were among those who have left.

But Mr. Ortega said Wednesday that the government was prepared to send all foreign military advisers home and stop buying arms if other Central American countries would do the same.

Several thousand Cuban and other Soviet-bloc military advisers have been training the Sandinista army since the Sandinista National Liberation Front took power four years ago.

We have decided to discuss all the problems that worry the United States," Mr. Ortega said. "By doing so, we are testing the will of the United States to achieve lasting peace in Central America."

Western diplomats said they believed that the recent departure of Cubans from Nicaragua, most of them said to be schoolteachers, was prompted by a desire by Havana to



Daniel Ortega Saavedra

lower the Cuban profile in the country in the aftermath of the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada.

The invasion heightened fears in Managua that a similar U.S.-sponsored invasion of Nicaragua may

be near. The presence of Cuban advisers in Grenada was said by U.S. officials to be proof of that country's hostility toward the United States.

On Oct. 25, the day of the invasion, the leftist government of Suriname announced that it was expelling all Cuban diplomats.

U.S. officials have repeatedly cited the presence of Cuban advisers in Nicaragua and the Sandinista government's arms buildup as obstacles to peace in Central America.

Western diplomats said they believed there were about 8,000 Cubans in Nicaragua as of last month, of whom about 1,000 were medical specialists and 2,000 were teachers. The remainder were said to consist mostly of military advisers and about 1,000 technicians, economists and other specialists assigned to nearly every ministry and government agency.

In Washington, State Department officials said Mr. Ortega's remarks Wednesday were consistent with the flurry of recent Nicaraguan proposals for peace in Central America.

But the officials said in separate discussions that while the United States would like to believe Nicaragua was sincere, it was necessary

for its government to carry out its stated intentions by engaging in comprehensive negotiations with the other countries in the region.

Mr. Ortega said he had given copies of the new Nicaraguan proposal to the presidents of Mexico, Panama, Colombia and Venezuela, the four nations that comprise the so-called Contadora group, which has been seeking a formula for peace in the region. He said he hoped for a response when foreign ministers from the four countries meet with their Central American counterparts next month.

Under the proposal, Mr. Ortega said, all Central American countries would pledge not to allow their territory to be used for activities aimed at undermining any foreign government. He also said that the Sandinistas would soon announce a specific date for national elections in 1985, but rejected the proposal of anti-Sandinista groups within Nicaragua that the Contadora countries oversee domestic political negotiations. To accept that proposal, he said, "would contradict all the principles of national sovereignty."

An agreement requiring the withdrawal of all foreign military advisers from Central America would require the United States to

pull its advisers, said to number about 200, out of Honduras and El Salvador.

There are also about 10,000 U.S. troops in Panama, but Mr. Ortega said he was not suggesting that these soldiers be counted as advisers who would have to be withdrawn under such an agreement. The United States also supplies weapons to the armies of Honduras and El Salvador.

The United States government has said that it feels threatened because Nicaragua is arming itself and because of the presence of Cuban and Soviet weapons and advisers. Mr. Ortega said, "For our part, we feel that the United States threatens our security with its bases in Honduras and its growing military presence in Central America."

A spokesman for the Ministry of Education said that the departure of the Cuban teachers and others was routine and that they would be replaced when the next school year begins in January. But the deputy minister of the interior, Moises

Hassan, said the teachers had been withdrawn a month before they were scheduled to return home for vacation.

Employees of several government agencies said Cuban advisers working with them had unexpectedly left in recent days.

"Some of those Cubans who could be used as an excuse for invasion have been recalled by their government," said Mr. Hassan, who indicated that Nicaragua had concurred with the decision to withdraw them. "Nicaragua does not want to give the Reagan administration a chance to say that we Nicaraguans would welcome the marine invaders with kisses while the only resistance would come from Cubans."

In an apparently related development, two leaders of El Salvador's revolutionary movement who live in Managua said privately that they were preparing to move to another country. They indicated that the Nicaraguan government had asked them to leave.

## Salvadoran Assembly Agrees to March Elections

By Lydia Chavez

New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — After a heated three-hour debate, El Salvador's Constituent Assembly has voted to hold presidential elections on March 25.

The elected president and vice-president will hold office for five years from June 1, 1984.

Three small political parties, representing seven of the 60 members of the assembly, abstained or voted against the election articles Tuesday because they exclude provisions for assembly and mayoral elections.

Some of the legislators also objected to the language of the articles, which call for an electoral registry but also say that another "mechanism" could be used to insure honest elections.

So far, only former President José Napoleón Duarte, a Christian Democrat, has announced his candidacy in the presidential election. Roberto d'Aubuisson, president of the Constituent Assembly, is expected to be the candidate of the far-right National Republican Alliance, and some of the smaller parties are expected to form coalition tickets.

While the United States favors elections, some U.S. officials fear they could bring more problems because the two strongest candidates, Mr. Duarte and Mr. d'Aubuisson, represent the extremes of the legal political spectrum.

A high-ranking U.S. Embassy official said the optimistic view was that the new president would "find the capacity to accommodate the rest of the country." The pessimistic view was "that things will be so polarized that they could come down, you know, around our necks."

The country's smaller parties argued strongly for holding general elections, maintaining that the present assembly does not represent the political composition of the country. They also said that without a registry the elections would be open to fraud.

"This is a sad night for democracy," said Luis Nelson Segovia, a member of the Democratic Action Party, which holds two seats. "We are arriving at an electoral fraud, we are arriving at a masquerade in which all of the forces of the democratic process, and all the forces for political pluralism, have been crushed to the floor."

Dr. Rafael Morán Castañeda, a

member of the National Conciliation Party, with four seats, said he would not support the election articles because "if democracy is to function we must have elections at all levels," and "we want guarantees the vote will be clean."

Both the National Republican Alliance, known as ARENA, and the Christian Democrats were in favor of holding elections as soon as possible. Both opposed elections for a new assembly.

Several political sources said that ARENA was opposed to general elections because if it does not win the presidency, the party has a good chance of re-establishing a conservative majority in the present assembly.

The Christian Democrats opposed assembly elections because Mr. Duarte has said he would try to bring the left into the political process through assembly elections later.

■ Guerrillas Reject U.S. Talks  
Salvadoran guerrillas rejected Wednesday any further mediation by Richard B. Stone, President Ronald Reagan's special envoy in Central America, saying that "the time now is for shooting, not talking."

A top government official, who spoke on condition that he not be named, said a high-ranking guerrilla leader met Wednesday with President Luis Alberto Monge of Costa Rica to thank him for bringing Mr. Stone and the Salvadoran left together.

"The guerrilla said they would not meet with Stone again," the source said. He did not identify the rebel by name but said he came from the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, the umbrella group of five guerrilla bands battling the U.S.-backed Salvadoran government.

Mr. Stone met with the guerrillas in Bogotá on Aug. 9 and in San José later that month. His meetings facilitated two later sessions between the rebels and the Salvadoran government. But their talks broke down after a Sept. 30 meeting.

### UNESCO Sets Sofia Meeting

The Associated Press

PARIS — The 23d session of UNESCO's General Conference will be held in Sofia, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization announced Thursday.

## War and peace in the nuclear age.

On Tuesday, November 29, the International Herald Tribune will publish the third in a series of polls conducted in the U.S., Japan and seven Western European Countries by the Louis Harris organization for the International Herald Tribune and the Atlantic Institute.

Among the themes covered are: Responsibility for Current World Tensions; Morality of Nuclear War; Policy Choices for the Defense of the West.

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Poll results will also be published by the co-sponsors of the research: Aftenposten, Asahi Shimbun, El Pais, Financial Times, Il Sole 24 Ore, Le Matin, NRC Handelsblad, Philadelphia Inquirer and the Westdeutscher Rundfunk radio network.

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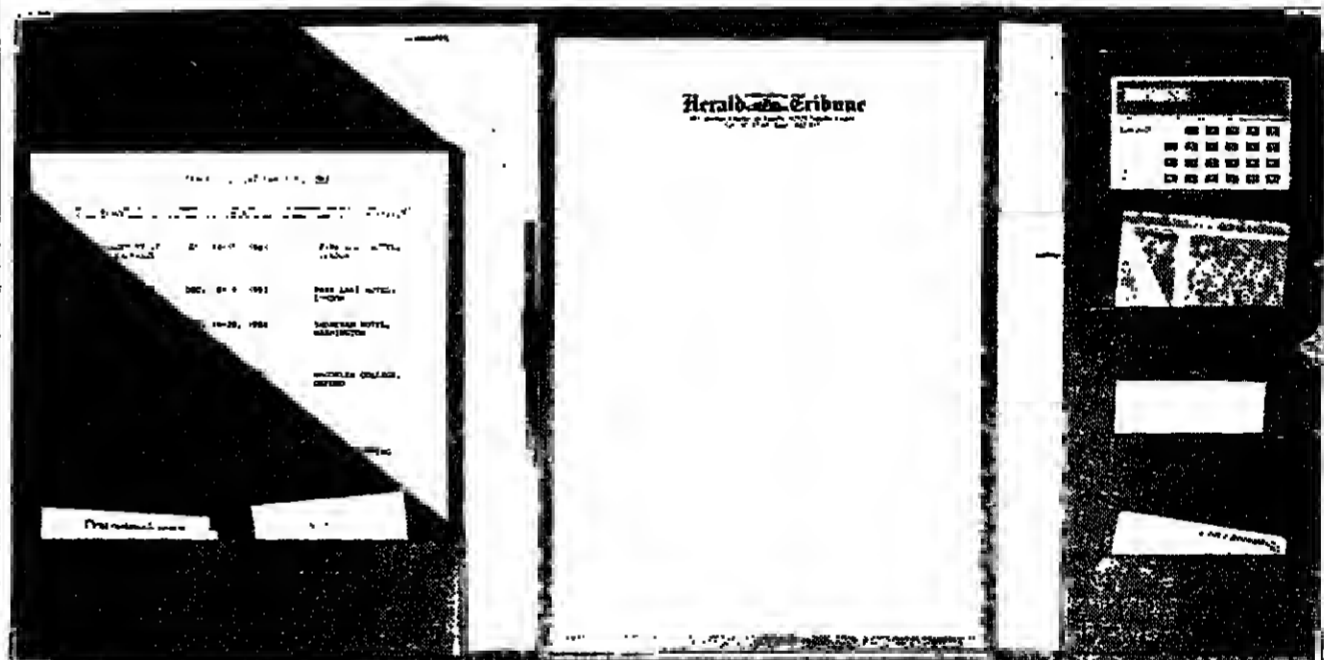
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## Iraq Broadens the War

Iraqi planes attacked and sank a Greek freighter this week as it made its way along the Iranian coast well outside any previous combat zone. That is another piece of evidence that Iraqi tactics are getting more reckless as the Iraqi position gets more desperate.

After three years of heavy casualties, Iraq can neither win this war that it started, nor make peace with the implacable Iran of the ayatollah. There have been signs that Iraq is now starting military strikes intended to provoke Iran into a reaction sufficiently dangerous to force other powers — the United States and perhaps some of the Europeans — into intervening and stopping the fighting.

A steady flow of Gulf crude oil is still crucial to the world's industry and prosperity. Despite new discoveries elsewhere and cutbacks by OPEC, two out of every five barrels of oil imported worldwide come from the Gulf. That is currently about 10 million barrels a day. Any significant drop in that volume would threaten another sudden jump in oil prices, to be followed by another recession, in the pattern that the world has seen twice since 1973.

What might Iraq do? Earlier it had made threatening references to the Strait of Hormuz, but a serious attempt to close the strait seems

improbable. It is a broad passageway, about 50 miles wide, and far too deep to be blocked by a scuttled ship. The greater threat is a series of direct attacks on shipping or even on oil installations along the western shores of the Gulf.

Iraq may be widening its attacks eastward in the hope of baiting Iran into widening its counterattacks westward to countries — Saudi Arabia, for example — that the Iraqis assume America would be compelled to defend with its own forces. That is not what you would call a prudent strategy, but the present Iraqi regime has never been known for its prudence.

There are a lot of excellent, not to say compelling reasons to try to turn off this exceedingly bloody war. The question is how to do it. The United States has no visible influence in Tehran. It is doubtful that any other government has enough standing there to deflect the Iraqis from the draconian terms they have set. But there is also an impression that American and European diplomacy is devoting most of its attention and imagination to Lebanon and is leaving the other war in resolve itself. Lebanon could rapidly become, for the West, by far the less menacing of the Middle East's two wars.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Who Should Own History?

When the publishers Harper & Row charged The Nation with theft from its then still unpublished book of former President Ford's memoirs, questions were raised that dwarf the financial stakes. A 2-to-1 majority of the U.S. Court of Appeals in New York has decided the narrow but intriguing issue. The magazine need not pay for its limited paraphrase of the book; its account of the pardoning of Richard Nixon qualifies as historical information that cannot be monopolized by copyright. But the more basic questions remain.

Who owns history — the public servants who make it, or the people who have employed them and to whom they are accountable? How much private equity do officeholders acquire in public service? And, all money aside, who should control the information that former public servants use to shape public policy and their personal reputations?

The case of The Nation helps only part way. Its editor, Victor Navasky, had brief, unauthorized custody of an advance copy of the Ford memoir. Eager to scoop the former president, he rushed into print with a 2,250-word summary that featured a new but hardly fresh account of the Nixon pardon. Still, this took enough of the book's modest bloom to cause Time magazine to stop paying for excerpts it had contracted to print. Harper & Row sued The Nation for the lost \$11,500.

Appellate Judges Irving Kaufman and Lawrence Pierce, holding that historical facts may not be copyrighted, felt that the magazine had used only 300 words that were legally protected, well within the "fair use" that precedent allows. Judge Thomas Meskill dissented, finding the article as a whole too much a borrowing

from the book without extra journalistic effort. Our sympathies are torn. As publishers, we depend both on a free flow of facts and on the protections of copyright. We cherish the freedoms of the First Amendment but are pleased that the founding fathers recognized the copyrighting of intellectual property — so that authors could make a living — to be an essential prop of those freedoms.

Mr. Navasky did indeed leech Mr. Ford's words. But Mr. Ford was seeking financial gain from the revelation of "secrets" that came into his possession only through public service. The former president and similar memoirists are routinely enjoined by their publishers not to spill their facts in advance, for they are collaborating to sell the public what it deserves to know without a fee, and sooner.

What is even worse, however, is the lock that some memoirists simultaneously acquire on history's raw data — the files they generated on government business. Presidents and other high-ranking officials routinely sequester those files not only to sell their contents but to monopolize the commentaries on their performance. Those are public files and facts even more clearly than Mr. Ford's recollections. And when former officials begin to write from them, the same materials should be available to other scholars and writers.

Judge Kaufman's ruling gives welcome notice that the hoarding of history will not be rewarded. Those who make history may market their writing skills, their personal insights and their celebrity, but the facts of history that might have to be secret for a time should not be theirs alone to sell.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### After the Walkout in Geneva

The Soviet gesture in Geneva has scarcely any justification other than saving face. The start of the American deployment gave all the less cause for interrupting the talks in that the West was willing to negotiate for two years during which the Soviets kept on deploying SS-20s — more than 100 of them since 1981. The Kremlin has suffered a serious defeat. Not only have national parliaments declared themselves in favor of the NATO deployment, but in three of the countries most directly concerned — West Germany, Britain and Italy — electorates this year considered broad majorities favorable to the NATO decision. Opinion polls may paint a different picture — it is normal that no one cheerfully contemplates the installing of new nuclear arms — but that reality cannot be denied.

— Le Monde (Paris).

It is questionable whether a further round of talks will serve any purpose. As long as the Soviet bottom line has been that NATO must not deploy even a single new missile, it has been impossible to negotiate sensibly toward a mutually acceptable compromise.

Every so-called initiative from the Russian side, including the latest offer of "equal reductions," has been pitched at uneasy European elections rather than at NATO governments. The Soviet meaning of equal reductions is cancellation of the entire NATO deployment of 572 warheads in return for a cut in the number of warheads on SS-20 missiles from 729 to 360. Although some Western faint-

hearts are able to regard this as perfectly satisfactory, by normal standards it is the kind of offer which it is not difficult to refuse.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

Among the conflicting messages emerging from Moscow in the past week, a common thread has been that the discussion is not over. There is another forum in the strategic arms (START) talks where they can continue.

— The Guardian (London).

### The United Nations and UNESCO

The United Nations can't be sure that Washington is just bluffing with its threat to pull out of UNESCO. UNESCO has delved into such matters as nuclear disarmament and the legitimacy of the state of Israel; such subjects are hardly in keeping with UNESCO's role of stimulating international progress and co-operation in education, science, culture and communication. The United States feels far more of the UNESCO bill than it should. Finally, UNESCO is seriously considering a proposal to impose limits on the press.

If it goes ahead with that plan, the United States will have little choice, since Congress has required that funds be withheld if that organization "moves to license journalists or impose any restrictions which impede the freedom of journalists to perform their work."

But it would be easier for Washington to protect itself against UNESCO's excesses by working from inside that organization. Instead of looking on from the sidelines.

— The Desert News (Salt Lake City).

## FROM OUR NOV. 25 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: Carlisle Spurn Official Candy

MADRID — From old times onwards it has been the custom of the Presidents of the Spanish Congress and Senate to present each Deputy or Senator with a packet of candy to replace the cigarette, which even the Spanish politician has to abandon when he enters the precincts of the debating chamber. The Congress annually spends 75,000 pesetas for the sweets which it distributes to Deputies. The Carlisle Deputies, however, probably in order to show they do not desire any favors from the present regime, have ordered special sweets to be manufactured for them. These they pay for themselves, and they claim that the sweets are superior to the official brand. The sweets are packed in fancy boxes which bear in gold letters the indication "Minoria Carlisle."

### 1933: After the Geneva Adjournment

LONDON — Sir John Simon, the foreign secretary, summed up [on Nov. 24] Great Britain's attitude towards future disarmament negotiations: First, the [Nov. 22] adjournment of the Disarmament Conference at Geneva does not mean an adjournment of further efforts to reach international agreement on this problem. Second, the view of the British ministers is that in the present circumstances bilateral conversations through diplomatic channels are necessary. Third, Great Britain welcomes the assurances given by Chancellor Hitler that Germany wants peace and that she does not harbor any designs of aggression. Fourth, the British government, however, considers that Germany should contribute her share to the achievement of general disarmament.

## Assessing A Soviet Menace

By James H. Billington

WASHINGTON — The conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union is unlike any confrontation of major powers in recent history — perhaps in all history. It has been remarkably stable, not having led to any direct fighting between the principal rivals in 35 years of Cold War. Yet the relationship is inherently dangerous because of the unprecedented weapons available.

The main destabilizing force in the relationship in recent years has been the great increase in Soviet military might and international involvement, without any comparable increase in internal maturity and serenity. The cold, unpleasant fact is that the U.S.S.R. is in a very dangerous stage in which old psychological insecurity persists alongside awesome new power.

Part of Soviet insecurity results from the legitimate desire for respect of the Russian people, who have often been attacked militarily and disparaged culturally. But far more comes from their leaders' progressive retreat from halting attempts in the late 1950s and early 1960s to exorcise Stalin's ghost and build some new basis for self-respect within Soviet society.

The aging Stalinist oligarchy and its swollen, corrupt bureaucracy effectively stopped de-Stalinization under Leonid Brezhnev, chose a chief of police as his successor and now seem to be falling back on the Stalinist technique of targeted acts of violence to coerce the respect that they have given up trying to earn.

In the combination of brutality and deception that has accompanied the South Korean airliner tragedy and the treatment of imprisoned symbols of social conscience such as Yuri Orlov and Sergei Khodrovich, there are hints of inertial drift into the old Stalinist formula of terror without bombs or shame.

All of this is so profoundly unpleasant that one set of Americans, largely on the left, prefers to say it

isn't really happening or doesn't really matter. Another set, largely on the right, prefers to say that nothing else really happens or matters. Sincere people on both sides increasingly call for heroic, one-sided solutions — unilateral disarmament, unilateral crusades — often mixing disguised sermons to America into supposed analyses of Russia.

There are distinct elements in the Soviet-American rivalry: economic, imperial, ideological, psychological and technological.

Economically, there is no longer any serious competition. Capitalism has simply proved itself more dynamic and adjustable, and far more capable of producing for human use. Communism as an economic system is unlikely to appeal durably to anyone in the modern world who can make a first-hand comparison — unless the capitalist economy allows itself to self-destruct in some great new economic crisis.

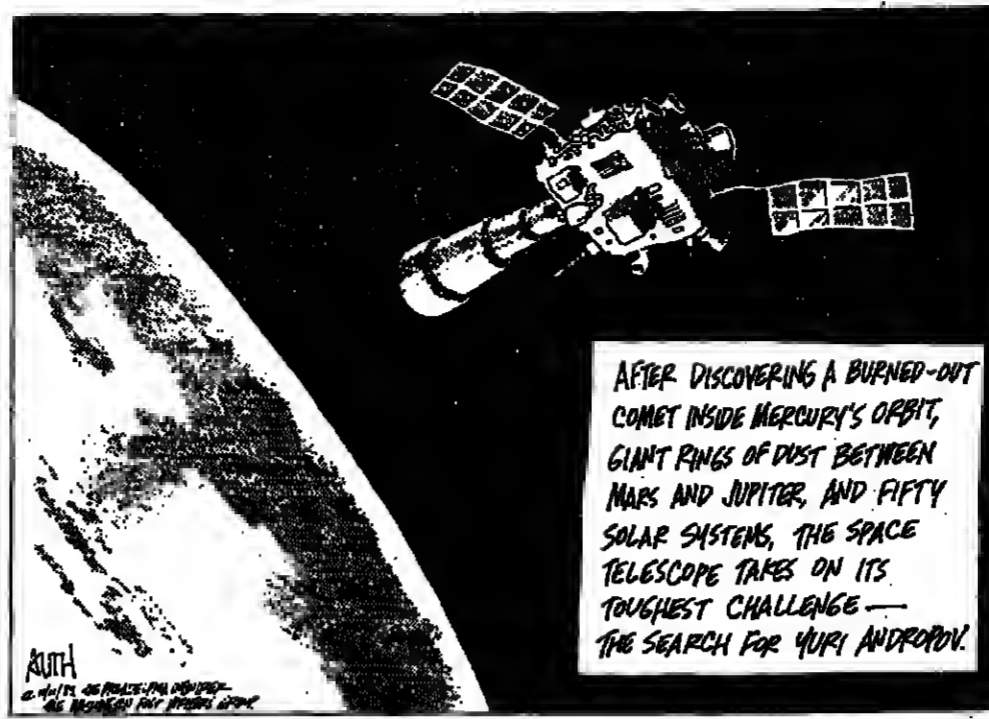
The imperial aspect of the super-power rivalry involves a new form of a traditional Russian policy of extending borders by absorbing or subordinating smaller states. Traditional national interest lies at the base of Soviet pressure on Europe and Afghanistan, where the Soviets made a classical imperial gambit — a timely move on a target of oppor-

tunity that must have seemed irresistible, given U.S. weakness and preoccupation elsewhere. But the explanation for involvement in Afghanistan — and the probable reason for refusal to withdraw — is the purely ideological argument that the revolutionary process once begun cannot be reversed.

The argument points to the new tendency to propel Soviet foreign policy beyond the realm of traditional Russian national interest into the more dangerous field of ideological politics.

The aging Stalinist bureaucracy seems to have recently found a kind of fountain of revolutionary youth in distant places. It seems compelled not so much to conquer new territory as to vindicate abroad an ideology that has conspicuously failed at home. It has worked with cocky new revolutionary cadres from Vietnam and Cuba, even as it played on American self-doubt, after Vietnam to expand in various ways into Cambodia, Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia and Southern Yemen. It gradually came to accept the long-resisted Cuban contention that the road to revolution in Latin America must be essentially violent rather than peaceful.

Once China after Mao adopted a more pragmatic and inward-looking attitude, the Soviet Union became the main source of ideas as



AFTER DISCOVERING A BURNED-OUT COMET INSIDE MERCURY'S ORBIT, GIANT RINGS OF DUST BETWEEN MARS AND JUPITER, AND FIFTY SOLAR SYSTEMS, THE SPACE TELESCOPE TAKES ON ITS Toughest Challenge — THE SEARCH FOR YURI ANDEROPOL.

## For Israel The Threat Is Economic

By Philip Geyelin

JERUSALEM — A cloud the size of a 200-percent Israeli inflation rate will hover discreetly over Ronald Reagan's first meeting with Yitzhak Shamir as prime minister.

Discreetly, because that is the way both sides seem to want it. The point of next week's talks is to put behind the fits of pique over Lebanon, Palestinian peace plans and all the rest, and to project a cloud-free, warm and mutually rewarding partnership.

The aim is to give "broad sweep" treatment, as one official puts it, to the Syrian game, the Soviet connection and generally to scope for U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation.

A useful exercise, but unreal as viewed from Jerusalem, where front pages and private conversations concentrate on economic indicators of a gathering storm: foreign reserves at or below the safety line, the world's largest foreign debt (\$21.5 billion) per capita, a 25-percent devaluation of the shekel and more to come, and a 50-percent cut in government subsidies on food and other basics.

All this can hardly not figure in a relationship as tightly intertwined as that between America and Israel — if only for its inevitable implications for Israel's security.

You would think, then, that a healthy, head-on reassessment of the relationship, across the board, might now be in order.

But no, the prospect is for familiar U.S. reflexes in the early threat of a U.S. presidential year: more financial bolstering in one form or another, with no more than the usual questions asked. So long as America is anxiously seeking Israel's weight in the strategic balance, Israel scarcely needs to appear as a hard-pressed supplicant.

On the contrary, the Israeli defense against concessions on such U.S. objectives as a freeze on West Bank settlements is a good offense, judging by defense minister Moshe Arens's recent talks to a gathering of Jerry Falwell's Moral Majority here.

He is tired of the American "anti-semitic" attitude. He is distressed by U.S. "ambivalence between democracy and dictatorship" — that is, he has little concern for the balance that a divided Reagan administration is trying to strike between Israel's security imperatives and the Western stake in Arab stability in general and Gulf oil in particular.

If that is the mind set that Mr. Shamir and Mr. Arens are taking to Washington, how much room is there for give and take? More, perhaps, than you might suppose, when you take into account the unique vulnerability of Israel's economy.

The essence of it is "indexing" by which a rising tide of inflation lifts all the boats — wages, essential government subsidies, welfare benefits and savings. Thus inflation built in and made bearable — until the money runs out that keeps everything afloat.

Then come huge government deficits, currency speculation, the absolute necessity of austerity, sinking living standards, rising unemployment (for which Israelis have low tolerance due to lack of experience), social unrest, political conflict, a challenge to the foundations of the system. Ultimately, security needs are threatened by defense budget cuts.

That is what is now happening in the course of what is widely acknowledged to be the worst economic crisis in Israel's history.

You know it's for real when Mr. Shamir, who has proved himself a tougher customer than was first supposed in his early, shaky coalition-building days in office, twice made overtures to the opposition Labor Party for a government of national unity. He wants to share not just the burden but the blame.

That may yet come about, if room can be found in the few big jobs at the top for the aspiring government and opposition heavyweights. Mr. Shamir is rated even more of a hard-line than his predecessor, Menachem Begin, on security, but also less rigidly theological and more pragmatic in the premium he puts on results.

He is not in the best of positions from which to be standing pat on "no concessions" while insisting on the urgent need for more economic and military help for better terms.

This is the wrong time to shove Israel to the wall. But that does not make it the wrong time, in the spirit of mutual self-interest that both sides see in exchanging so much of, to exchange, in exchange, in exchange, a little more Israeli give on issues that Ronald Reagan regards as critical to his own peace initiative.

The Washington Post.

## Unfashionable Hunger Beyond the Commercials

By David S. Broder

MINNEAPOLIS — Last week-end provided an example of how fact and fiction get confused in our mass communications age.

The local media in Minneapolis, as elsewhere, turned themselves inside out analyzing the impact of a television movie about the death of a Kansas town in a Hollywood version of nuclear war. By comparison, there was little stir about the evidence presented here that hunger, malnutrition and attendant health problems are growing threats to the lives of people in the Minneapolis community.

At a hearing organized by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, local officials testified that 60,000 more people (a 50-percent increase) sought emergency food assistance in the first nine months of this year than in all of last year. Increasing numbers of women and children suffer from anemia, officials said. Diet deficiencies are making more youngsters underweight or under-height for their age.

These real-life problems were not ignored by local news organizations; nor have local people been indifferent to calls for help from the churches and voluntary organizations that are running food-shelf programs. Eyecatching photographs of Senator Kennedy talking to rain-soaked people waiting for their two pounds of butter and five pounds of cheese at a surplus food distribution center in a local school adorned the front pages of papers here and in St. Paul.

But the hot topic on the local talk shows and television programs was not what an official called the "declining health and nutrition" of thousands of Twin City residents. It was the fictional nuclear attack on Lawrence, Kansas, in ABC-TV's Sunday night melodrama, "The Day After."

There were long discussions about the advisability of letting children watch what the makeup artists and special-effects technicians had concocted on the little screen. There were no such anguished discussions about the finding, reported by the Minneapolis Health Department, that one-fifth of the youngsters and expectant and nursing mothers who have been screened recently for eligibility for a government food program have too little oxygen-carrying hemoglobin in their blood for lack of enough meat and vegetables to eat.

I am not sure why such true stories do not generate the shock wave of indignation that follow fictionalized accounts of nuclear war. My hunch is that it is because nuclear weapons are no respecters of income or social status. In nuclear war, the affluent are no safer than the poor.

Hunger hits the poor and, as Senator Kennedy observed, "poverty is out of fashion now, and out of sight." Nuclear pacifism, on the other hand, is very much in style.

I doubt that it was an accident that ABC chose to show us a prosperous university town being obliterated, rather than a big city slum. Nor was it an accident, I suspect, that the central figure was that symbol of high-status success — the doctor.

I think the makers of "The Day After" knew exactly what they were doing to hype the emotional impact

of their movie. I think they and their advertisers knew their audience.

At the first commercial break, right after the fictional Soviet blockade of Berlin began and before the real-life evangelist Pat Robertson offered us a number on which we could dial God, the screen was filled with an advertisement for Gourmet Pop Corn.

A bit later, right after well-staged panic buying hit the supermarkets of the pseudo-Lawrence and just before the real-life Paul Newman gave us the number to call to learn why "nuclear war is madness," a nice man came on the screen selling Dextram Appetite Control capsules.

A country that can choke down a fake nuclear war between ads for Gourmet Pop Corn and Dextram Appetite Control capsules can swallow almost anything. Still, it is surprising that it can get so caught up in neutronic fantasy about the threat to noble doctors from fictitious nuclear war that it fails to notice when Americans suffer real privation.

The mayors of American cities have been shouting the message for months that in this year of economic recovery, the plight of millions is getting worse. Many have exhausted the unemployment benefits and personal savings that kept them going after

they lost their jobs. They are overwhelming local agencies with their pleas for assistance.

President Reagan said last Aug. 2 that he was "deeply concerned" about assuming that not even one American child be "forced to go to bed hungry at night," and that not one senior citizen be "degraded by the loss of proper nutrition." He ordered a 90-day study of the problem. The 90 days have come and gone, and now the spokesman for the White House Task Force on Food Assistance says it will report in early January.

It will be interesting to see how the coverage of that report compares to the fuss over "The Day After."

The Washington Post.

## Meanwhile, Way Out There in Africa

By William J. Dean

NEW YORK — President Abraham Lincoln's Thanksgiving Day Proclamation for 1863 began: "The year that is drawing toward its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies." As the United States observed its national holiday this week, 120 years later, it was high time to observe that 22 drought-stricken countries in Africa have enjoyed neither fruitful fields nor healthful skies.

Reports of the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Food Program warn of intense suffering across the African continent, west to east, and in the south.

Drought conditions in Senegal will reduce agricultural production by 85 percent in large sections of the country. Food, feed and seed reserves are depleted in Mauritania. Crop losses could reach 50 percent in the north and upper regions of Ghana. Food shortages and famine exist in parts of Chad.

Three million Ethiopians are affected by drought. In Mozambique the drought victims number 4 million. Lack of irrigation water has resulted in a 50-percent drop in wheat plantings in

whether we like it or not, are key participants in the outcome.

The FAO is requesting from donor nations \$76 million to provide seeds, fertilizer, tools, vaccines for control of animal diseases and 4.2 million metric tons of food for the drought-stricken countries. To date, far less than the amount of aid needed has been pledged.

The consequences of the weather-erations' failure to avert such suffering would be awesome: starvation and malnutrition for the people of some of the world's poorest countries, and shame for those who could help but did nothing.

I shudder to think of the judgment that future generations would pass on our moral stature if we ignored this unfolding tragedy.

In 1973 and 1974, the drought and accompanying famine in West Africa and East Africa claimed several hundred thousand lives and caused lasting injury to many others from malnutrition. The response today from the world community must be that of the Holocaust survivors: Never again!

A great drama is unfolding in our midst and we in the Western world,

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### What NATO Is For

Regarding the opinion column "Deference Shouldn't Be Ignored" (HT, Nov. 16) by David S. Broder:

Conceding that NATO has probably been the most successful of the regional security pacts, Mr. Broder adds that "it was unable to prevent Soviet repression in Poland, East Germany, Hungary or Czechoslovakia, or to keep Greece and Turkey from battling each other."

This strange statement tends to confirm my reservations about the level of some rather well-known American columnists. Where did Mr. Broder get the idea that NATO had a mandate to prevent Soviet repression in Warsaw Pact member states? I thought it was fairly clear that it was the evidence of such oppression that persuaded the NATO countries to form their alliance in the first place, in order to avert Soviet aggression against and suppression of freedom in their territories. In this they have been eminently successful, which is no mean achievement.

As regards Greece and Turkey, it is of course an interesting legal question

whether the NATO treaty is applicable to wars between members. However, if there has been a war between Greece and Turkey it has certainly escaped my attention. And the assumption can be made that if Greece and Turkey had not been members of NATO, a war between them would have been more likely.

LARS CHRISTER, Brussels.

Mr. Broder demonstrates a lack of understanding of NATO's original purpose, and of its place in the international political structure, that is common among Americans. NATO was conceived as a purely defensive alliance to prevent Soviet aggression in Western Europe. It is precisely when other demands are put on it that the alliance begins to falter. The alliance was not intended or designed to cope with these demands.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization has very successfully fulfilled its original purpose. It should not be asked to go beyond the defensive purpose for which it was designed.

LEO A. VANCE, Lombard, Illinois.

### Nehru, Laski and Facts

Regarding the report "Queen's Trip Revives Indian Ambivalence" (HT, Nov. 19) by William K. Stevens:

Jawaharlal Nehru was born in 1889, went to England in 1905, studied at Harrow and Cambridge, joined the Inner Temple in 1912 and returned to India the same year.

Harold Laski was born four years after Nehru, took a degree at Oxford and taught at McGill in Canada from 1914 to 1916 and at Harvard from 1916 to 1920. Thereafter he joined the London School of Economics, where he became professor in 1926.

By the time Laski became professor and wrote his first book, Nehru was already a well-known Indian leader and had been writing extensively in political economy.

In 1927 he had already foreseen the oncoming crisis, the rise of U.S. imperialism, the alliance between British and American imperialism to dominate the world, the Chinese Communist revolution (but not wholly along the lines laid down by Karl Marx), the danger of world war and the likelihood of England becoming

a satellite of the United States and inciting U.S. imperialism and capitalism to fight by her side.

India is a free country. For some foreign correspondents and for those Western advocates of free enterprise who cannot shed the "white man's burden," that apparently means freedom from facts.

C. RAGHAVAN, Geneva.

### Tents and Quonset Huts

Postmortems on the Beirut tragedy range from a critique by Jeffrey Record ("Who Says These Marines Couldn't Be Protected?" HT, Nov. 19) to the fatalistic statement ("I think we had very adequate security measures . . .") by the Marine Corps commandant, Paul X. Kelley (quoted in "Head of Marines Satisfied With Beirut Security," HT, Oct. 26).

As a former member of the New York National Guard, I seem to recall that when we went out on maneuvers in the 1950s we slept not in comfortable high-rise buildings but in dispersed tents and Quonset huts.

MILO VESEL, Paris.

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هكذا من الناحية

# In Istanbul, Outsized Art

by Souren Melikian

ISTANBUL — Some art exhibitions are more revealing than volumes of political analysis and so it is with "The Anatolian Civilizations," a mammoth series of art shows in Istanbul.

The human realities of present-day Turkey are hard to grasp for outsiders and the shows, staged with the assistance of the Council of Europe, graphically explain the difficulty. Too much happened in an area where East met West from the moment the West began to exist, an area that never was, until this century, one country but many countries in one.

The result is an unprecedented number of important works of art from the most diverse civilizations. Several pieces have never been seen before and many came from Turkish museums rarely visited — in Bursa, Edirne, Adiyaman. The visitor retains a constant feel of discovery in every culture, whether that of the Babylonians, the Greeks or Islamic Turkey.

But one also gets dizzy. There is too much material, with unnecessary items chosen almost at random, without sufficient concern for quality, particularly in the ancient Near Eastern and Greek periods. Many could be easily replaced by more beautiful works from the extraordinary wealth of Turkish provincial museums.

Ironically, there are also glaring omissions: There is no Armenian art nor any mention of it, and I failed to see Byzantine icons, which seems a bit strange in Istanbul, the capital of Christian Greece until its fall in 1453. Perhaps they had so much to deal with, the organizers just forgot.

Aware of the dangers of confusion, visual and mental, the organizers tried to clarify what they called "The Anatolian Civilizations" and prudently chose to qualify these varied cultures by calling them after their geographical common denominator. "Anatolia" is the Greek word used since Xenophon in the fifth century B.C. to refer to most of what is now Turkey and means "up-country" — anything that the Greeks, whose homeland lay astraddle the Bosphorus, found when they walked deep inside, east of the Asian shores of the Aegean Sea.

To make comprehension easier, the organizers arranged their main shows into a semblance of chronological order. Anything belonging to prehistoric times and the ancient Near Eastern past, titled "Prehistoric/Hittite/Early Iron Age," went into one section, in the Church of St. Irene, now a museum. The Greek past, from its non-Greek immediate sources down to its Christian phase, was called "Greek/Roman/Byzantine" and is also displayed in the Church of St. Irene. Finally, the Islamic sections, referred to this time by the dynastic terms "Seljuk/Ottoman," are displayed in the palace of the Ottoman sultans, the Topkapi Saray.

Concerning the distant past, the result is a weird impression of seething activity from civilizations that surged one after the other, colliding and interacting, before eventually coming to a mysterious end. We have disconnected bits of stories of which the beginning is unexplained and the end unknown. The technical vocabulary used, in early archaeology makes heavy reading for the layman and is all too often a pedantic way of concealing our ignorance of who the people were and what meaning an object had to them.

What was this pottery figure of a standing woman with slightly protruding belly, her arms folded horizontally as if to protect some invisible object against her breasts?

The catalog supplies only the name of the site, Hacilar, and describes what the eye can see: Her mouth is open in an otherwise featureless face and details are painted in dark red over a creamy coating — called a "slip" by potters — covering the grey clay. Such was human representation around 5500 B.C. in southwestern Anatolia.

These figures made at the dawn of history are among the most fascinating in the early period, as is also the figurative art of the first state whose identity is known to us, however dim that knowledge may be: the Hittite confederation.

The people of Hatti appeared out of the blue in central and western Anatolia, around 1800 B.C., leaving inscriptions cut in rock walls in an Indo-European language — the earliest Indo-European inscriptions anywhere in the world — that were deciphered only in this century. They carved squat, squat, monumental animal figures in the round and in bas-relief, with enormous paws and snarling snouts that have an unsequenced suggestion of brutal strength. The drinking vessels made of clay and shaped like animal heads with bulbous eyes, the roaring tigers and the sitting eagle in black burnished earthenware — all brought from the Hittite Museum in Ankara — make the word Expressionist too weak to describe their ghoul-like universe.

The Hittites vanished about 1300 B.C. and, resurfaced, scholars tell us on the basis of inscriptions, 500 years later.

A similar sort of pattern was followed by the Greeks except that they started from



Head of a woman, first century, from Nikomedia.

the west and went east. Ionian cities on the Aegean shores, such as Miletus, expanded slowly, then came into the fold of the Persian Empire, which rolled eastward as the Macedonian Alexander conquered Asia as far as India in the late fourth century B.C. Three hundred years later, the Greeks gave in to the new power that had sprung up overseas — Rome.

Culturally, however, it was the Greeks who mattered, not the Romans. Their mixing with the many peoples of central and southern Anatolia gave rise to art forms as diversified as those of medieval Europe, although art historians generally do not recognize these distinctions. The diversity became even more obvious after Roman power disintegrated, as Christianity spread, leaving once again a Greek empire under a new name, Byzantium.

It is in the sequence from late "Roman" to Byzantine, never put together in one place before, that lies one of the most startling revelations of the exhibition.

Seen at close range and in large groups, the Greek touch springs to the eye in what is supposed to be a "Roman" style, even at the height of its period, the first century. The carving is softer, smoother, the realism toned down by the barely suggested smile of earlier classical days. A marble bust of Tiberius from Aphrodisias is miles away, esthetically, from the contemporary Roman art in Italy. The classicism of earlier times survived here and there, as in the head of a woman from Nikomedia — Izmit in western Anatolia — a hitherto unknown masterpiece.

In that period, the "Roman" sculptors also cultivated intensely dramatic expressions, strangely anticipating the 12th-century Italian style of Romanesque sculpture, as witness the statue of a priestess of Artemis found at Pergo on the Mediterranean coast. And yet another style existed further inland where Phrygia had once been. A bust of Zeus combines the stylization and the feel of barely repressed violence culminated from the distant past of the neo-Hittite period around the seventh century B.C.

Complex as this may seem, it is simplicity itself compared with the contorted evolution of the Islamic phase.

Going from the first room in the Topkapi Saray exhibition to the last is like constantly jumping from one world into another. There is no thread of evolution, no continuity, unlike the history of neighboring countries such as Iran to the east or the Arab world to the south.

From one century to another, Anatolia changed ceaselessly in its population. When the Turks entered Anatolia in the late 11th century they came from Iran, as soldiers of an empire in conflict with another empire, Byzantium. Their numbers were small, there was no plan to remain in the occupied areas and their allegiance was entirely to Iran.

"Seljuk" — the Turkish name the Iranians gave to their dynasty — they may have been, but at no point did they claim to be ruling a "Turkish" state.

In the Islamic sultanate of Rum they carved out in the 12th century, the official language was Persian, not Turkish. In their monumental inscriptions carved on the facades of mosques, the Seljuk rulers referred to themselves as "the sultans of the Arabs and of the Iranians" and they all gave themselves names borrowed from the Iranian epic, "The Book of Kings."

In 13th-century Konya, their capital, there were Turks, Iranians, Greeks, Armenians and Syrians. This was a Middle Eastern New York in a Middle Eastern America, with thousands of refugees pouring into it when the Mongols invaded Iran, between 1219 and 1221, annihilating city after city. Much of Persian culture was thus preserved.

But the Seljuk state crumbled and by 1300 much of it fell under the rule of the Mongols. Local dynasties sprang up in various areas, lasting two or three generations and vanishing as the population kept changing. A small Turkish dynasty, the House of Osman, appeared in the western area and, within a century, built a multiracial state in Anatolia, strong enough to topple the last strongholds of Greek power, including the capital, Constantinople, in 1453.

Yet another century was enough for the Anatolian multiracial state to grow into an Asian-European galaxy gravitating around Constantinople, or Istanbul to the Turks and other Middle Easterners.

The Ottoman Empire, which bitterly fought Iran, the only eastern state challenging its supremacy over the entire Islamic world and Eastern Europe, was more Persianizing than ever at the height of its power. Even official chronicles praising the conquests of the sultan were often in Persian, such as the remarkable chronicle of Murad III in the exhibition and Persian verses read at court and inscribed on the glazed tiles of the Topkapi Saray.

But the art itself was something quite different. Manuscripts ranged from those totally Iranian in appearance, done by the numerous Iranians working at the Turkish court, to a highly original style — baroque, bold to the point of harshness — that is typical of the Ottoman capital.

The different styles coexisted for well over a century and the Ottoman manner seemed to be gaining the upper hand about 1700 when, suddenly, the Turkish court surrendered massively to motifs and designs brought from Europe. In the Topkapi Saray some walls were redecorated with tiles imported from Holland. The Italianate rococo taste, with garlands and roses and formal motifs that smack of Louis XV of France, contaminated all the visual arts, from metalwork to the illumination surrounding calligraphy in Arabic characters.

Occasionally interesting attempts at an art blending the new Italianate influence and the old Persian heritage resulted in surprising creations, such as a remarkable varnished binding made by Ali Uskudari. This was designed for a volume of poems composed by Sultan Ahmed III, an accomplished man of letters in the Middle Eastern tradition — a poet and a calligrapher — and the Eastern element still prevails.

By the late 18th century, however, the scales had been tipped. The European impact began to overshadow the Eastern background. As if the empire had absorbed too much that was European, the capital tilted toward Europe, even while fighting it. It happened a good 150 years before the founder of contemporary Turkey, Kemal Ataturk, declared his will to make it into a European state to the point of rejecting the Arabic alphabet in which the Turks had produced such brilliant calligraphy and read the literature that was theirs.

As a visual travelogue through cultural history, the Council of Europe exhibitions stand unparalleled. It is a pity that the catalogs should be inadequate — the text varies but the printing of the plates is uniformly poor.

The Topkapi Saray and the St. Irene shows, which began in the spring, can be seen through the end of December, when the city is at its best, turned inward, without droves of tourists.

One exhibit will remain permanently, the new display of Islamic art in the Museum of Turkish and Islamic Art. Led by its director, Mrs. Nazan Tappan, the museum has found a new location in a much-altered palace, facing the Süleymaniye Mosque. With its treasures of royal art from Turkey, Iran and Egypt admirably presented, it could now be argued to be the finest Islamic museum in the world.

# Sharif Tries a New Role: Actor

LONDON — Omar Sharif used to be an actor. This was before he achieved sleek renown as a racehorse owner, bridge player, wine and lounge lizard: an amiable indoor boy with brown eyes as soft as melting Mars bars.

Now Sharif has decided to be an actor again. He is starring as the Prince Regent of Carpathia in Terence Rattigan's "The Sleeping Prince," a revival that played at Chichester this summer

## MARY BLUME

and that opened in London's most beautiful theater, the Haymarket, on Thursday.

He hasn't stepped on a stage since he did Shakespeare and Anouilh as a young actor in Egypt and his reason for doing so now can be summed up in an old-fashioned word: self-respect.

"I'm not doing it for recognition or fame. What I'm looking for is to be satisfied with myself, to be comfortable in my skin. I feel a sort of depravity in my style of life."

It isn't that he feels his style of life is bad, but that it must be earned by work. "If not, you attack your own integrity," he said.

The 51-year-old actor's integrity had become a flimsy memory after so many well-paid but dumb films. "It's difficult for me to find good parts in films. So rather than go on doing uninteresting things, I thought I would find myself respect on the stage," he said.

For a man who made such a brilliant start as Ali Ibn Kharish in "Lawrence of Arabia" in 1962, Sharif's later film record is rather shaming. He agrees and says the explanation is simple enough: When, as a young Egyptian actor, he was cast for "Lawrence," he knew nothing about the film world and eagerly signed an exclusive seven-year contract with Columbia. He refers to it as a slave contract.

"It meant that I spent those seven years when I was at the top getting only \$15,000 a film right up to, and including, 'Funny Girl.'"

When he made his impact in "Lawrence," Sharif was already 30. When his contract ended, he didn't feel he had much time to lose and so set out to make as much money as he could as quickly as possible.

"I had to leave Egypt, I was very frustrated at being at the top of the bill and getting \$15,000. I was gambling to earn money. So when my contract ended, I did anything for money for a couple of years. A couple of years will do it. After you've done two or three films like that, it's the kiss of death."

Despite such embarrassments as "Che," "Genghis Khan," "The Baltimore Bullet" and "Oh, Heavenly Dog," Sharif can point out with pride that he has made three films that he considers great: "Lawrence of Arabia," "Dr. Zhivago," "Funny Girl."

He has worked with fine directors, including David Lean, William Wyler, Fred Zinnemann, Sidney Lumet, John Frankenheimer and Francesco Rosi. "It wasn't an abominable list of films," he said, looking at the row of titles.

"It just turned out abominable." A man of infinite politeness, he has a nice sense of humor about himself.

"I have almost never worked with a bad director or even a mediocre one," he said. "It just happened that I made the bad films of great directors."

History also played a part. Sharif knows that he will always play the foreigner, but just at the time he should have been finding his best roles.



Omar Sharif.

the young directors, especially in the United States, were looking inward.

"At the end of the '60s there was a revolution, the Vietnam War was a great upheaval in American society. And the good American directors started making films with political or sociological meaning, films that commented on the times. They needed actors who were local to integrate into their themes. If they were American, they didn't need Omar Sharif. If they were French, they didn't need Omar Sharif."

"No one needed Omar Sharif."

"Of course there were still adventure films, but they were second-rate." He made them anyway. He is by his own admission a lazy man because everything has always come easy to him. His family was rich and they all loved each other, he loves and never had any trouble with his son, who now lives in Canada and will make him a grandfather early in December. Sharif was tops in everything at school and was expected to be a great mathematician or physicist. When he decided instead to become an Egyptian actor, he was a success in two months. When he decided to become a European actor, along came "Lawrence."

So for years he took the line of least resistance: bad films and a good life. "But the important thing was between me and myself, I just despised myself. I was just going racing, playing cards, getting up late. I wanted to see if I had it in me to be enthusiastic again."

He let it be known that he would like to do a play. When he finally chose Rattigan's slim comedy, which brought him friendly reviews at Chichester, he knew exactly what he was doing.

"Chichester has an open stage, it was good practice to get into voice. The play is really an

exercise. It's not something that I have to stretch for too much. I want to stretch, but step by step."

"The Sleeping Prince" is a ruritanian romance. Laurence Olivier played the part first, in 1953, and in the film version with Marilyn Monroe.

"The truth is that it was not that successful; if it had been, maybe I would have refused to try it," Sharif said. "Olivier played it as a Germanic character, very severe. The play is not, I think, good enough to stand that."

Sharif's approach is comic. "I am crazy, Balkan, Oriental, even Bessarabian. After all, Rattigan wrote it for laughs. There is no point in intellectualizing it too much."

Sharif has not entirely abandoned his old life. He has rented a fine Mayfair house and has brought over his housekeeper from Paris. But Sharif says he is a different man.

"Work has made me feel younger. My interest in bridge has more or less dwindled. I have sort of turned the page. I don't want to play cards all night in a smoky atmosphere. I don't want racing any more. I don't gamble." And the ladies? "In all that other phase, I didn't have an interest in ladies — it was the other way round. Now that I'm concentrating and full of energy, I want to take a girl to dinner. I didn't take girls out for years."

One day he hopes to play Othello. "It's a part I have dreamed of playing. It's me, the Moor. It hasn't been played by a Moor before."

Broadway may call. He's not yet ready to answer. "But I definitely want to mainly do theater," he said, then reasonably added, "or two weeks in a film for a remarkable amount of money."

# Building the Body Bountiful

by Alice Furlaud

GENEVA — Shaved nearly hairless, gleaming with oil and wearing only bikinis and deep tanks, contestants at the Monsieur Monde Body-Building Championship were showing their muscles in postures ranging from discus-thrower to disco dancer.

"He's cut," spectators exclaimed in the English jargon of the body-building world, "he's ripped." "He's dry" — all meaning that a contestant's muscles were well-defined, without fat, when seen under the harsh stage lights at the Palexpo exhibition hall here this month.

The idea is to get rid of all the fat and water in the body so that the contestant is left with nothing but muscle and bone. This can take a toll. The night before the competition, Bob Jodkiewicz, a professional body-builder who started 13 years ago as "Mr. Teenage Brooklyn," described himself as "clinically starving to death."

"Right now I'm delirious, my blood sugar level is very low, I'm thirsty, I feel dizzy," he complained. "Your brain is affected; you can't think right."

Another problem is the use of steroids, male hormones that create outsize muscles and, sometimes, medical complications. Steroids are forbidden and the contestants who privately admitted taking them said they did so only because other contestants did too, a defense also heard at the U.S.-Soviet missile negotiations a few blocks away.

All the long-term sweat and strain of body-building is done in a gymnasium, where the "builder" uses machines to isolate and enlarge such muscles as his "abs" (abdominals) and "traps" (trapezius). "You construct your body like an architect or a sculptor," said Serge Nubret, a 45-year-old Frenchman from Guadeloupe.

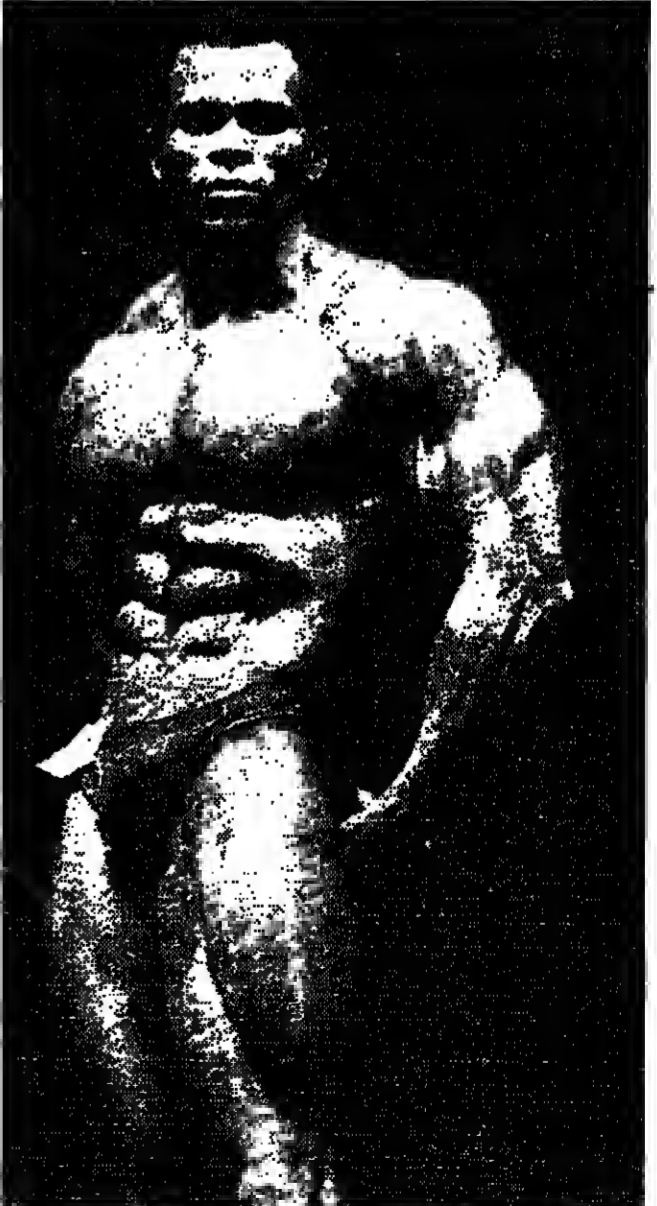
Nubret and his wife, Jacqueline, the master of ceremonies during the two-day contest and holder three times of the Miss World title, have a gymnasium in Paris where many of the top European body-builders train. The Nubrets publish the magazine "Muscle Flash" and he is founder and head of the World Amateur Body-Builders Association, which sponsored the Monsieur Monde, or Mr. World, contest. Professionals — they sell photographs and protein powders between flexings — also appeared.

Widely practiced in the United States, body-building is increasingly popular in Europe — this was the fifth Monsieur Monde contest, the third open to women — but the Nubrets say there are differences between U.S. and European techniques. "If you go to California, the women body-builders are very masculine," Jacqueline said. "In Europe we are different, we want to keep our femininity. Muscles but femininity — that's very important for Europeans."

Of the roughly 150 contestants from 41 countries, no American women entered. "Of course they didn't," said Susan Sparks, a 27-year-old aerobics teacher from Los Angeles who is touring the European body-building world. "Most of the girls we saw today looked like the capcakes you see perched on a fender in an auto trade show. They even wore high heels."

The title of Miss World 1983 was won by Gabrielle Sievers, 22, who is also Miss Germany, but the audience was clearly more interested in the men. In the often-outrageous crowd of 2,500, the Italian fans were the most vociferous. They thumped and whistled so angrily to protest the award of the amateur trophy to one of their countrymen, who was barely four feet (1.2 meters) tall, that a judge took away his large gift trophy and awarded it to a taller contestant — an action that looked strikingly like taking candy from a baby.

There were bigger problems ahead. When Jacqueline Nubret announced that her husband had won the title of Monsieur Monde 1983, the runner-up, Eduardo Kawak, a 23-year-old Lebanese who is Mr. Universe, seized her microphone and shouted, "Listen to me, ladies and gentlemen. All the newspapers here, don't write that I'm the conqueror



Serge Nubret, Monsieur Monde.

here." The boos and cheers drowned out Serge Nubret's music from "Exodus," to which he continued to pose.

The noisiest revolt favored an amateur, Craig Munson, a hairdresser from Los Angeles. Munson was obviously among the best-developed body-builders in the hall, but was judged only sixth in his class. Refusing to leave the stage, he continued to flex his 23-inch (59-centimeter) biceps while the cheering and stamping increased.

Jacqueline left the podium to get help, returning with a Swiss judge who handed Munson a trophy bigger and gaudier than any of the others, apparently a consolation prize ready in the wings in case of a tantrum.



Detail of a tile from a Seljuk palace, 13th century.

# TRAVEL

## INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

### AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11).  
CONCERTS — Nov. 28: Alban Berg Quartet (Beethoven, Urtamer).  
RECITAL — Nov. 28: Shlomo Mintz violin, Paul Oroszky piano (Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Prokofiev).  
JAZZ — Nov. 27: Sun Ra.  
●Musikverein (tel: 65.81.90).  
CONCERT — Nov. 26: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Leonard Bernstein conductor. Krystian Zimerman piano (Mozart, Brahms).  
●Stanz Wien (tel: 95.490).  
ROCK — Nov. 27: Mitch Ryder and Band.  
●Theater an der Wien (tel: 57.96.32).  
MUSICAL — Through December: "Cats."  
●Vienna's English Theatre (tel: 42.12.60).  
Through November — "Candida" (G.B. Shaw) English speaking theater.  
●Volksoper (9 Währinger Strasse 78).  
Nov. 29: "Der Bettelstudent" (Müllner) Rudolf Bibl conductor.  
●Webern Festival (tel: 72.46.86).  
CONCERTS — Nov. 27: Orchestra RAI Torino, Friedrich Cerha conductor (Webern, Mahler, Schoenberg).  
Nov. 30: Arnold Schoenberg Choir, Alban Berg Quartet, Friedrich Cerha conductor (Webern).  
EXHIBITION — "Webern and the

Vienna School," photos and manuscripts.  
●Wiener Neustadt, Stift Neukloster.  
CONCERT — Nov. 26: "Just An Accident: A Requiem for Anton Webern and Other Victims of the Absurd" (Szar. Levy) Ensemble Kontraste, Chibori Hayashi conductor, in English.

### BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (tel: 233.66.85).  
OPERA — Nov. 26: "Death in Venice" (Britten).  
BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45).  
CONCERTS — Nov. 26: Belgium National Opera Symphony Orchestra, Sylvain Cambreling conductor. Ann Murray mezzo-soprano, Hakan Haggard baritone (Schubert, Mahler).  
Nov. 27: Belgium National Orchestra, Miliades Caridis conductor, Bruno Leonardo Gelber piano (Orleg, Franck).  
Nov. 30: Juilliard String Quartet (Beethoven, Schoenberg, Dvorak).

### DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Museum of Decorative Art (tel: 14.94.52).  
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 8: "Conch and Man," the conch as motif and effect in fine and applied art.  
●Tivoli (tel: 15.22.20).  
OPERA — Nov. 29: "La Traviata" (Verdi) Jan Latham-Koenig conductor.  
HUMLEBAEK, Louisiana Museum of Modern Art (tel: 19.07.19).  
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 8: René Magritte.

### ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 626.87.95).  
Barbican Theatre — Nov. 26 and 28: "The Tempest" (Shakespeare).  
Nov. 29 and 30: "Maydays" (Edgar).  
The Pit — Nov. 26 and 28: "Molière" (Bulgakov).  
●British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 15: "Drawings by Raphael from English Collections."  
To Feb. 19: "Islamic Art and Design, 1500-1700."  
●Hayward Gallery (tel: 629.94.95).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 5: "Raoul Dufy: 1877-1953."  
To Feb. 5: "Hockney's Photographs."  
●London Coliseum (tel: 836.51.61).  
English National Opera — Nov. 30: "The Rape of Lucretia" (Britten) Stuart Bedford conductor.

●Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52).  
EXHIBITION — To March 11: "The Genius of Venice: 1500-1600."  
●Royal Albert Hall (tel: 89.82.12).  
CONCERT — Nov. 27: Band of the Grenadier Guards, Fanfare Trumpets, John Birch organ (Verdi, Wagner, Elgar).  
JAZZ — Nov. 28: Woody Herman and The Young Thundering Herd with Sarah Vaughan and Billy Eckstine.  
●Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66).  
Royal Opera — Nov. 26 and 30: "Otello" (Verdi) Colin Davis conductor.  
●Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 8: "David Cox. Oil Paintings and Watercolors." To Feb. 26: "Richard Doyle (1824-1883) and His Family."

### FRANCE

PARIS, American Library (10 Rue General Camou, 75007).  
Nov. 27: Open house book sale from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.  
●Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (tel: 723.61.27).  
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 4: "Another Continent: Australia — The Dream and the Reality."  
●Musée Carnavalet (tel: 272.21.13).  
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 8: "Jean Mounier: Photography."  
●Musée du Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 16: "J.M.W. Turner." To Feb. 13: "Hommage à Raphael." ●Musée de Louvre (tel: 261.39.26).  
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 13: "Autour de Raphael, Dessins et Peintures Musée du Louvre."  
●Musée Rodin (tel: 555.17.61).  
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 27: "Dante and Virgil in Hell."  
●Opéra de Paris (tel: 742.57.50).  
OPERA — Nov. 28: "Saint François d'Assise" (Messiaen) Siji Ozawa conductor.  
●Salle Pleyel (tel: 563.07.96).  
Orchestra de Paris — Nov. 30 and Dec. 1: Georges Prêtre conductor, Paul Tortelier cello (Strauss, Tchaikovsky).  
●Tbâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 233.44.44).  
CONCERT — Nov. 28: Orchestra de l'Île-de-France, Jerome Kaltenbach conductor, Piero Cappuccilli baritone (Leoncavallo, Zaza, Verdi).  
MUSICAL — To Jan. 8: "Sophisticated Ladies" (Duke Ellington).

### GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper Berlin (tel: 341.44.49).  
BALLET — Nov. 30: "Cinderella" (Prokofiev).  
OPERA — Nov. 26: "Die Zauberflote" (Mozart).  
Nov. 28: "Hansel and Gretel" (Humperdinck).  
Nov. 29: "Macbeth" (Verdi).  
●Nationalgalerie (tel: 2666).  
EXHIBITION — To Nov. 29: Picasso Sculptures.  
●Philharmonie (tel: 313.70.07).  
Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra — Nov. 26 and 27: Zubin Mehta conductor. Lothar Koch oboe (R. Strauss).  
Nov. 29 and 30: Hubert Soudant conductor. Kyung-Wan Chung violin (Bruch, Bruckner).  
JAZZ — Nov. 26: Golden Gate Quartet.  
FRANKFURT, Cafe Theater (tel: 63.64.64).  
English speaking theater — To Nov. 27: "Animal Farm" (Orwell).  
Nov. 29 and 30: "Silence" (Pinter).  
●The Zoo Story (Albee).  
MUNICH, Bayerische Staatsoper (tel: 23.13.16).  
OPERA — Nov. 27 and 30: "Carmen" (Bizet) Kazimierz Kord conductor.

### HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall (tel: 526.47.54).  
RECITAL — Nov. 29: Etsuko Terada piano (Bach, Beethoven, Chopin).  
●Hong Kong Museum of Art (tel: 522.42.77).  
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 24: "Chinese Jade Carving."

### ITALY

MILAN, Pinacoteca Ambrosiana (tel: 80.01.46).

EXHIBITION — To Dec. 11: "Mario Donizetti: Drawings and Paintings." PARMIA, Teatro Regio (tel: 0521/220031).  
CONCERTS — Nov. 28: Trio di Trieste.  
Nov. 28: La Scala Philharmonic Orchestra, Lorin Maazel conductor.  
TRIESTE, Teatro Comunale Giuseppe Verdi (tel: 63.19.48).  
OPERA — Nov. 26 and 29: "La Fanciulla del West" (Puccini) Daniel Oren conductor.  
Nov. 30: "Così fan tutte" (Mozart) Arnold Ostman conductor.  
TURIN, Teatro Regio (tel: 54.80.00).  
OPERA — Nov. 27 and 29: "Attila" (Verdi) Nello Santi conductor.

### JAPAN

TOKYO, Kosei Nenkin Hall (tel: 465.90.90).  
JAZZ — George Duke.  
●Matsukata Museum of Art (tel: 431.82.84).  
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 27: Japanese Paintings.  
●Nakano Sun Plaza Hall (tel: 402.72.81).  
POP — Shena Easton.  
●Kura Shukokao Museum (tel: 583.07.81).  
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 21: "Early Modern Japanese-Style Paintings: Autumn and Winter."  
●Tokyo Metropolitan Teien Museum (tel: 265.21.11).  
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 25: "Modern Art in the West from the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum."

### NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.98.71).  
CONCERTS — Nov. 26: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Wolfgang Sawallisch conductor, Elly Ameling soprano (Hindemith, R. Strauss, Brahms).  
Nov. 26: Tokyo Quartet (Schubert, Beethoven, Bartók).  
Nov. 28: Juilliard Quartet (Mendelssohn, Wolf, Mozart).  
RECITAL — Nov. 27: François-Joël Thiollier piano (Rameau, Mendelssohn, Brahms, Rachmaninoff, Debussy, Ravel).

### SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, Gallery of Modern Art (tel: 556.89.21).  
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 9: "Expressionists and Constructivists: Two Aspects of Art from Germany."  
●Queen's Hall (tel: 668.21.17).  
CONCERTS — Nov. 27: Scottish Symphony. Neil Mantle conductor, SNO Wind Soloists (Mozart, Mahler).  
Nov. 30: Scottish Chamber Orchestra, James Conlon conductor (Gluck, Webern, Bach, Schubert).

### SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE, National Museum Art Gallery (tel: 337.60.77).  
EXHIBITION — To Nov. 28: "Pioneer Artists of Singapore."

### SWITZERLAND

GENEVA, Musée de l'Athénée (tel: 29.75.46).  
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 20: Milich de Matichva.  
●Petit Palais, Musée Genève (tel: 46.14.33).  
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 15: "Kissing" (Matisse).  
●MARTIGNY, Fondation Pierre Gianadda, Centre Culturel.  
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 29: "Ferdinand Hodler."

### UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10).  
EXHIBITION — To June 3: "Chinese Garden and Flower Paintings."  
WASHINGTON, D.C., Kennedy Center (tel: 857.09.00).  
EXHIBITION — Nov. 26: Wynston Marsalis Quintet.  
●Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History (357.13.00).  
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 1: "The Precious Legacy: Judaic Treasures from the Czechoslovak State Collections."

## What's Doing in Paris

by Paul Lewis

PARIS — "Matraquage" is the noun the French use to describe what riot police with their wicked-looking black rubber truncheons do to street demonstrators in Paris. "Matraquage fiscal" is used to describe what two years of Socialist taxation have done to middle-class spending power in this city where those who've got money flaunt it, without shame.

The result: Paris this year is becoming like London, or even a bit like Abidjan or any of those glittering Third World capitals where you sit down to dinner in a luxury hotel knowing it will cost you twice as much as the waiter carries home in his monthly paycheck. To their chagrin, the French are now discovering, as the British have already learned, that delectable areas of their capital are simply off limits financially to most of the local population.

So Paris is quietly developing two economies, two pleasure domes, two cultures. The traditional one, revolving around multi-storied restaurants, nightclubs, champagne and glittering shops on the Faubourg Saint Honoré, is increasingly the preserve of foreigners and, above all, of Americans, enjoying their eight-franc dollar. The second, growing up on the peripheries of the first, is where Parisians are forced to eat, shop and amuse themselves. Which is the true Paris? That is the conundrum facing visitors this fall.

"Down that way is becoming a no-go area for us," a French banker said recently, making an expansive gesture westward that seemed to embrace the famous jewelry emporiums on the Place Vendôme and the Rue de la Paix, Fauchon's food store and the other gastronomic Aladdin's caves around the Place de la Madeleine. It took in the big hotels (the French call them "palaces") to show they are not for ordinary mortals along the Avenue George V, where the Rolls-Royces are still triple-parked, and all those acres of expensive shops and eateries that run up both sides of the Champs-Élysées.

So tourists in Paris will find they can afford to eat at the finest restaurants and buy the best that France has to offer. Meanwhile, their hosts, the financially pinched French, are constructing their new, private pleasure dome, more closely attuned to Socialist austerity. Adventure-seekers shouldn't be afraid to stick their noses inside, particularly if it's French life they've come to see.

This winter is the time to revisit the Eiffel Tower, the city's most famous landmark, as it emerges from a major overhaul that has reduced its weight by 1,000 tons, gotten rid of the old hydraulic elevators (they froze in the winter) and generally improved its attractiveness. The tower is still swathed in diaphanous green safety nets, but you can now make the ride right up to the top in the new elevators, glass boxes that offer a dizzying view over the city.

Two new restaurants are already open, both on the first level. La Belle France is a brasserie-type place with 1920s decor serving a variety of French specialties at 120 francs (about \$15) a person. Le Parisien is for those in more of a hurry, serving chiefly steak and fried chicken for 50 francs a person.

For the last year or so the city's center of gravity has been shifting eastward, away from the traditionally fashionable areas around the Place de la Concorde and the Champs-Élysées toward the Marais district, drawn by the gaudy Pompidou Art Center and Mayor Jacques Chirac's plans for converting adjacent Les Halles, the old wholesale food market, into a modern shopping and leisure area known as the Forum des Halles.

This huge, large-car-free, walking-about area, sprouting new and mainly inexpensive shops and restaurants, seems to be expanding in every direction. Previously drab, unvisited streets and squares have been turned into lively centers of commerce and eating, thronged with pedestrians. This is where to go in search of the authentic smells, sights, sounds — and bargains — of today's Paris.

Already the Pompidou Center and Les Halles are linked in one big pedestrian precinct. But the fresh paint and the new shops and restaurants are spreading southward toward the Hôtel de Ville and the Place de Châtelet, to link up with the Place St. Michel and the Latin Quarter on the other side of the Seine; to the north, this urban renewal has penetrated the musty streets around the Rue Edouard Marcel near the Place des Victoires, one of the city's finest squares.

That garish monument to high-tech architecture, formally called Centre Georges Pompidou, remains the white elephant it has always been. It's also starting to show its age, with rust stains disfiguring its brightly colored exterior. It is showing a big exhibition of the painter Balbus until Jan. 23.

The area around the art center continues to serve as an open-air circus, where fire-artists, contortionists, jugglers and dancers ply their trade as sidewalk performers. A few hundred yards away, the remodeled Halles district is finally coming into view as the hide of builders' cranes and mud recedes, and it promises to confound its critics. Shops cascade down the side of an immense square pit, their curved glass walls reflecting the surrounding



The New York Times

rooftops. Anything can be bought — new clothes, old newspapers, food or antiques.

Austerity takes its toll, Paris's famous flea markets seem to be thriving. The most famous and the biggest, Marché aux Puces, is still at the Porte de Clignancourt, with its solid kernel of good, but not cheap, antiques surrounded by an ever-expanding collection of second-hand objects and clothing of every conceivable variety. Foreigners flock there year-round and the sellers know it. The adventurous in search of a real bargain should try their luck at some of the lesser-known flea markets.

At the Porte de Vanves, in the 14th arrondissement, hiro-a-brac sellers set up their stands on Saturday and Sunday along the tree-lined streets that skirt the Boulevard périphérique. Among the bargains: old ornaments, books, jewelry, china and old clothes.

The Porte de Montreuil, in the 20th arrondissement, is best visited on a Sunday morning. The visitor approaches through a crowded outer ring of North African peddlers offering an amazing array of the industrial world's flotsam and jetsam — old tools, nuts and bolts, clothing, sometimes brand-new items — all for very little. The center of the market is crowded with dealers purveying merchandise of generally better quality than that at Vanves. Among the displays are mounds of silver items and old books in English (worth seeking out since they often go relatively cheaply in France).

The Place d'Aligre, in the 12th arrondissement, is one of the city's least known but most attractive markets, combining a Marché aux Puces with a bustling fruit and vegetable market. It offers a delightful glimpse of French life on any Sunday morning. The specialty is old clothes, although there is plenty of old china and silver. Try to get to the market before noon when the produce side closes down. Then half the *clochards*, or tramps, of Paris come to gather up the fruit that gets thrown away and the merchants offer amazing bargains — pineapples at a franc or two, all the grapes you can carry for three francs.

The great monuments to French gastronomy are all crammed most nights, mostly with foreigners, and you may have to make reservations up to a month in advance.

For those prepared to take a different tack, two new trends in Paris eating are discernible. The first is a renewed interest in hotel dining rooms, probably sparked by the Guide Michelin's decision to give a second star to the cuisine at the Hôtel de Crillon on the Place de la Concorde and to the Ritz in the Place Vendôme.

It used to be fashionable to decry hotel cuisine and imagine that only those too unsophisticated to know a marvelous little restaurant around the corner ever ate where they slept. But many of the best French hotels now boast excellent dining rooms, though at a price.

They are generally large, elegant eating places, with comfortable chairs, plenty of space between the tables and attentive waiters — qualities that are increasingly harder to find. But the city's major gastronomic development is the growth of good quality, relatively inexpensive restaurant chains. The best is the Bistrot de la Gare, a chain of Art Deco restaurants serving a limited number of set-menu meals at about 50 francs a person. The food is good, the service swift, the ambience pleasant. Wine is extra, of course. You will find branches at 59 Boulevard Montparnasse, 73 Avenue de Clichy, 2 Chausse d'Antin and 330 Rue St. Denis. The same chain is starting the Bistrot Romain, serving Italian cooking. The best is at 122 Champs-Élysées, a multistoried restaurant

full of old furniture, splashing fountains and grapevines. Perhaps it's not what you came to France for, but it's where the French go these days.

For inexpensive dining in the grand style, try a newly opened restaurant called La Maison Blanche (87 Boulevard Lefebvre). From the moment you open the door you have the feeling of entering a great restaurant, with banks of white flowers, thick carpeting, smart waiters and an elegant dining room with sukked-glass mirrors. The menu looks impressive, too, and offers a good choice of classical and nouvelle cuisine dishes. But main courses cost only about 50 or 55 francs and appetizers around 20 francs. The wine list contains some immensely expensive vintages but also a modest house wine, Gamay de Touraine, at 40 francs a bottle. The quality of the food does not quite reach the expectations that the ambience and service arouse, but the price is right for the austere, battered French and the place is full — with not a foreigner in sight.

In the neighborhood of Les Halles there are lots of restaurants that are generally cheaper than those in more fashionable parts of town. Among these is An Pied du Cochon (6 Rue Coquillière), a lively brasserie that stays open all night and offers a wide variety of seafood and roasts.

More sedate is Le Pharamond at 24 Rue de Grande Truanderie, a comfortable, old-fashioned sort of restaurant on two floors. L'Escargot, on the Rue Montorgueil, has a similarly old-fashioned feel and is easily spotted thanks to the enormous gold snail above the door, a reminder of its specialty.

Later in the evening, drop by Aux Troitons de Buenos Aires (37 Rue des Lombards), a huge bar where Parisians indulge this season's fad — listening to real Argentine tangos.

The Louvre, whose poor lighting, dusty exhibits and surly staff contrast surprisingly with the artistic treasures it contains, shows signs of turning over a new leaf, with the opening this fall of its new Roman Room in the lavishly redecorated apartments of Ann of Austria. Displayed there are some of the finest pieces from the museum's collection of Roman sculpture, chiefly busts of emperors. The new rooms represent the first installment on President François Mitterrand's promise to smarten up the institution.

From the Louvre it's only a short walk to the Louvre des Antiquaires, three floors of small antique shops on Rue de Rivoli that constitute another museum of French furniture, silver and paintings, but with everything for sale. It's always crowded with visitors looking at the high-quality antiques. If you are tempted to buy, try offering dollars, not francs. You may get a better price in these austere days with the French having been restricted in the amount of currency they can use for foreign travel.

The artistic highlight of the winter season is the Turner Exhibition until Jan. 16 at the Grand Palais, including works from London's Tate Gallery and the British Museum and from several galleries in the United States. The Grand Palais and the Louvre are also celebrating the 500th anniversary of the birth of Raphael with exhibitions of paintings and drawings that will run to Feb. 13.

At the Opéra, Massimo Bogliankin, the new director, is presenting Rossini's little-known "Moses," the ever-popular "Madame Butterfly" and a new opera by Olivier Messiaen called "St. Francis of Assisi." The Opéra Ballet starts its first season under Rudolf Nureyev with "Raymonda" and "Don Quixote."

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## Swedes Assemble a Naval Jigsaw Puzzle

by Brendan Boyle

STOCKHOLM — After 22 years of reconstruction, 4 shipwrecks and a squad of restorers have fit into place most of the 13,000 pieces of their giant jigsaw puzzle, rebuilding the world's best-preserved 17th-century man-of-war — the *Wasa*, a ship with a painful past.

The *Wasa* was the biggest ship of the powerful Swedish navy when she began her maiden voyage on Aug. 10, 1628. Barely an hour later she keeled over and sank, taking 50 sailors and a large piece of Swedish pride to the bottom of Stockholm harbor.

"The loss meant as much then as it would today to lose a brand-new aircraft carrier on its maiden voyage," says Lars Ake Kvarning, director of the *Wasa* Museum and supervisor of the ship's restoration.

"We do not know exactly why she sank, but by modern calculations it is clear she needed 400 tons of ballast rather than the 120 tons she actually carried," Kvarning continues. "With just over three feet (a meter) of freeboard under the lower gunports, that would have been an impossible weight."

Her topmasts and 53 of her 64 guns were quickly salvaged by King Gustavus II Adol-

phus's navy, but as Sweden got on with the 30 Years War the *Wasa* was forgotten.

It was not until 1956 that Anders Franzen, a marine historian, dropped a simple weighted probe from a small dinghy and rediscovered the wreck.

"Franzen was the first person to realize that the *Wasa* could be intact because our water is not salty enough for the shipwreck that 'de-roys' most other wrecks," Kvarning says. After five years of work, the hull rose in 1961 to float briefly on her own heavily damaged bottom until she could be guided into the cradle that will be her permanent support.

"Incredibly, her hull was virtually intact," Kvarning says, "though the deck and lowering aftercastles had been more or less destroyed by the anchors of other ships. We found 35 anchors, spanning the three centuries she lay on the bottom, jammed into her hull."

Divers also recovered some 13,000 pieces, which Johan Blomman, the chief shipwright, and his team have taken 22 years to piece together into the elaborate aftercastle and the details of her splendid decoration.

After five years of hand-spraying with a chemical solution to stabilize her ancient timbers, the *Wasa* spent seven years under a chemical shower and is now more than halfway through a 15-year drying process.

"I would not presume to speak of eternity," Kvarning says, "but the ship should last a very, very long time now. We cannot detect any trace of deterioration in the treated wood."

If promised government finance is made available soon, the *Wasa* should be housed in a specially designed museum around 1988. The ship's fully enclosed floating dock is the most popular museum in Sweden, with up to half a million visitors a year.

There is still work to be done. The three original masts have yet to be stepped and historians are still working out details of the complex rigging. Eventually, visitors should be able to explore the dark, low gunports, to admire the splendor of the admiral's cabin and to test the weight of the tree-sized timber.

"We hope to restore her in almost every detail," Kvarning says. "But she can never sail — the chemicals we have used to preserve her are water-soluble."

The *Wasa* may be seen at Djurgården Island from 9:30 A.M. to 7 P.M. in July and August and from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. from September through June.

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## WEEKEND

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## TRAVEL

# Pompeii Falls Deeper Into Ruin

by James M. Johnson

**N**APLES — "There's a fascination in a ruin that's romantic," as W.S. Gilbert observed, but the appeal quickly fades if "sufficient decay" becomes a simple heap of rubble.

Such a fate seems to be fast overtaking Pompeii, which was buried in the eruption of Vesuvius in the year 79, rediscovered in the 16th century and systematically excavated beginning in 1860.

The ancient city is in sad state, even for a ruin. Masonry is flaking and crumbling. Walls tilt dangerously, braced by boards, planks and beams or, in a few cases, metal scaffolding, which is rusting and staining the stones it supports.

It is impossible to visit a large number of the structures. In some cases, there are not enough custodians to keep the buildings open. However, most of the sealed entrances and the barricades that block whole streets are necessary safety measures.

The 1980 earthquake has been blamed for Pompeii's condition. And there is no doubt that the quake, which shook the chain of mountains extending from Naples to the Calabrian toe of Italy, did undermine much of the town's fabric. But Pompeii's steady decline did not begin three years ago.

Pompeii was discovered more than a century before archaeology developed as a science. Initially the kings of Naples were interested only in acquiring art works and had shafts and tunnels dug through the volcanic ash into those areas of the town that seemed most promising. A considerable amount of damage was done long before buildings were brought to light.

Scientific excavation has not only uncovered two-thirds of the city but also hastened Pompeii's destruction. The city was buried to a depth of 7 to 8 meters (about 23 to 26 feet) by a thick layer of ash that sealed walls and pavements from air and rain and cushioned them from seismic shocks.

Once exposed to the elements, however, the ruins began to deteriorate. Much work was done in excavating and shoring up the ruins by the Fascist government, for reasons of prestige. In the years after World War II, funds and a surplus of cheap labor were available for preservation projects.

In the last decade and a half, the pace of

repairs and reconstruction has slowed dramatically. Thirteen years ago, it was possible to visit the once well-preserved Stabian Baths. They are now closed. The numerous graffiti on the walls of houses and shops were formerly protected by awnings, curtains and plate glass. The glass is now shattered, the curtains have vanished and the awnings are in shreds. The inscriptions are all but illegible.

The amphitheater, which could accommodate 12,000 spectators, has finally been restored and reopened to the public. But the great *palestra*, or colonnaded exercise field, across the street, which was open 13 years ago, is now sealed and apparently in danger of collapse.

With thousands of people from Naples and other Campanian communities made homeless by the 1980 earthquake still confined to barracks-like shacks scattered over a vast area, it is difficult to argue that ancient relics of even the greatest importance should be given priority in the allocation of scarce government resources. But funds should be available, since the price of admission to Pompeii is 4,000 lire (about \$2.65) a person, making it one of the most expensive tourist sites in Italy.

Pompeii is not the only ancient city in the Bay of Naples area. Among the others are Cumae (the modern Cuma, 11 miles or about 18 kilometers northwest of Pozzuoli), Paestum (30 miles southeast of Salerno) and Herculaneum (Ercolano).

**Herculaneum** — On the coast about seven miles northwest of Pompeii, Herculaneum is the better-preserved of the two. The city was engulfed by a wave of mud that swept down from Vesuvius and covered the buildings to a depth of 20 meters. The mud hardened and served as a better insulator than the ash that entombed Pompeii. Wooden objects, including beams and rafters, were preserved and a large number of buildings have kept their upper storeys.

However, excavation has been slowed by the hardness of the soil. In addition, the modern town of Ercolano sits atop the ancient city and the process of expropriating and clearing away the buildings is slow and complicated.

In contrast with Pompeii, restoration work is under way at Herculaneum. The northern section of the exposed area is blocked off to visitors so that workers can reinforce the buildings. Workers are also shoring up parts of

the *palestra*, which is crossed by the ramp providing access to the site. In addition, excavations are continuing, mostly by means of tunnels.

A museum has been built to house objects taken from the ruins. But an alarm system and special glass to protect the artifacts are still lacking and the building, although ready to welcome visitors in every other detail, remains closed.

"It will open in September," a guard said. "But this is Italy and things are never simple. We know the month but we don't know the year. Maybe next year, maybe in five years. But when it opens, it'll be in September."

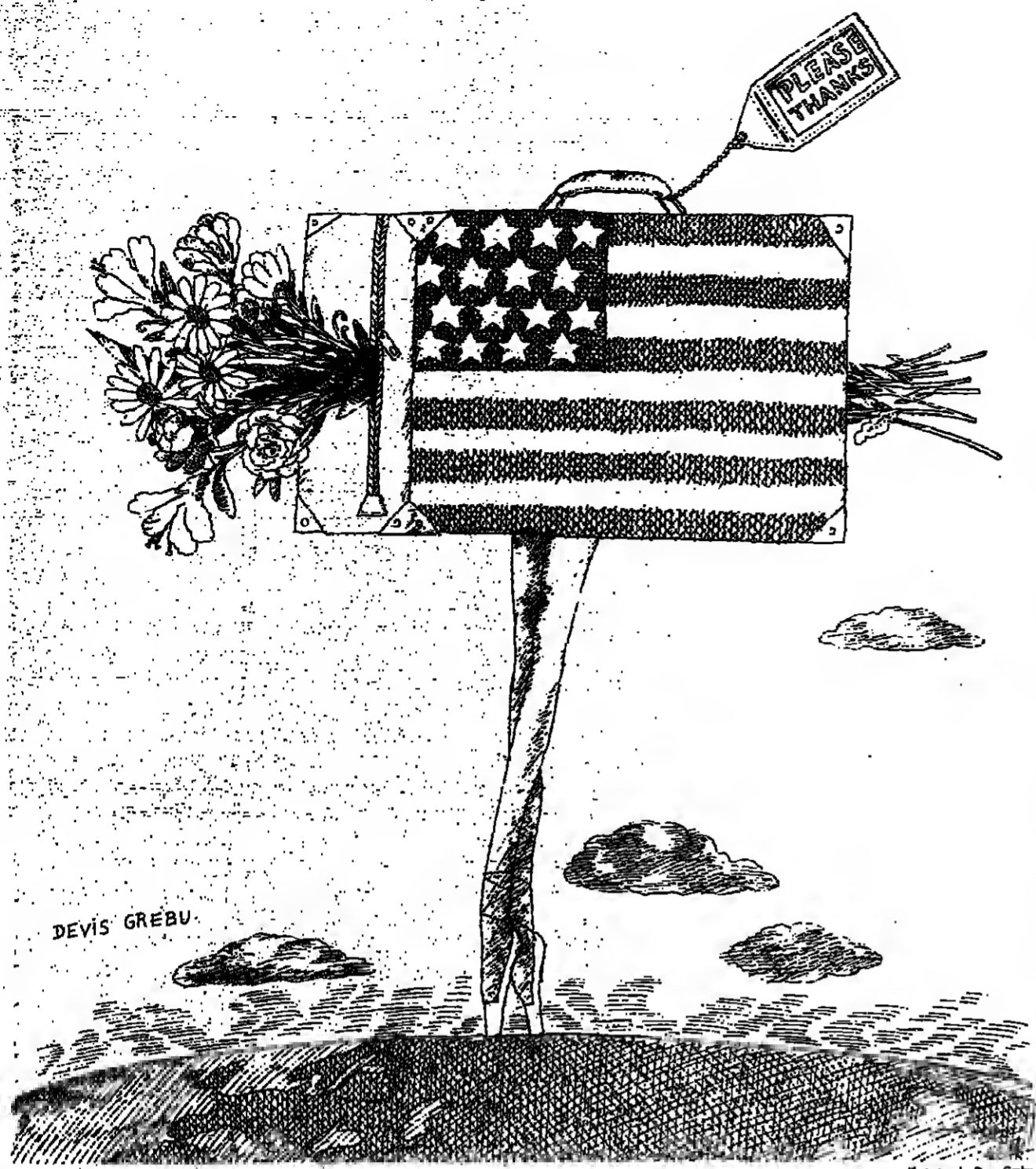
**Cumae** — Nineteen years ago, Cumae, founded in the eighth century B.C. as a Greek settlement, was a desolate site, overgrown with weeds, approached by a road pocked with potholes and so silent that the sea could be heard washing on the beach nearly a mile away.

The shore is now lined with resorts and the yowling of the hi-fi assaults cars of visitors to the two acropolis temples of which, essentially, only the foundations remain. However, the brush has been cleared away and workers are shoring up the base of the Temple of Apollo. From the Temple of Jupiter on the highest point of the acropolis, it is possible to see traces of the amphitheater, the forum and other structures of the ancient business and residential areas of the city below. This is the closest view that can usually be had of those ruins, since the lower city is almost impossible to visit.

The trapezoidal tunnel in which the Sibyl, according to tradition, delivered her oracles, can be visited.

**Paestum** — Founded in the seventh century B.C. by Dorian Greeks from the city of Sybaris, Paestum was abandoned by the ninth century A.D. when the valley in which it is situated became swampy and malaria grew endemic. Excavations, which are continuing, have revealed tombs and the foundations of many buildings. The museum on the site is stocked with objects found by the archaeologists.

Paestum is noted for its three temples, perhaps the best-preserved Greek sacred structures in the world. The Temple of Neptune and the basilica appear to be in good condition but scaffolding has been erected around the Temple of Ceres.



## What Uncle Sam Can and Can't Do

by Margot Stale

**N**EW YORK — Contrary to what seems to be popular opinion, American embassies and consulates are not travel agencies, law offices, Red Cross stations, banks or hotels for the weary of foot and empty of pocket. Their staffs will not change hotel reservations, post bail, lend the sick, lend money or provide sleeping bags to ease the discomfort of sleeping on their foyer floors.

"American travelers' expectations of what consuls can do can be extraordinarily high," says John Caulfield, press officer for the State Department's Bureau of Consular Affairs.

"People must recognize we have limited resources and must concentrate on travelers who need the most assistance," adds Dina Cowdy, supervisor of the special consular services unit at the U.S. Embassy in London. "Americans abroad," Cowdy says, "must understand that certain things just aren't our province. Uncle Sam, for example, won't finance a change of charter-flight tickets for people who want to extend their London stay."

This is not to say consulates are worthless to American travelers in trouble. Whether you've been mugged in Madrid or lost your passport in Paris, consular officials can reduce a devastating experience to manageable proportions. They can offer comfort — an undervalued currency — and guidance on putting your vacation back together.

A day at any consulate includes a grab bag of problems to be solved. In London, Cowdy says, a request came from a young man who had run out of money and wanted the embassy to help him sell a kidney; the embassy, he was told, could not facilitate an organ transplant, but could help with a money transfer from the United States.

More common, Cowdy continues, are the older people who get lost. As she explains: "They arrive in London from a long flight, take a nap and then a walk. The next thing they know, they can't remember where the hotel is or its name." If they're lucky, consular officials can help them recall the location of their hotel. Where luck runs out, Cowdy says, a traveling companion or tour leader "usually has enough sense to call us and report the person missing, or to call the police, who contact us."

For most consular officers, troubled Americans come with one of several problems: lost passports, stolen wallets, no money, illness or injury, natural disasters and running afoul of the law.

Americans expect more help than they get with legal problems abroad. Outside the United States, an American is subject to the legal system of the host country; if an American breaks a law in a foreign country, U.S. representatives cannot get the tourist out of jail. They can get him or her legal counsel. According to Caulfield, embassies (in most capital cities) and consulates (in many major cities) maintain lists of local attorneys, and can put the traveler in touch with one of them.

Most foreign governments will notify U.S. officials if an American is arrested. Someone from the embassy or consulate will visit the tourist in jail, advise him of his rights under local law and contact friends or family, should the traveler wish. They can try to transfer money, food and clothing from family members to the traveler to ease incarceration. They can try to get relief if the American is held under inhumane conditions or is singled out for punishment. But that's about it. As one consular officer puts it: "Don't expect white knights who will rescue prisoners from the castle keep."

Amid natural disasters or civil disturbances, consulates function

primarily as information centers. "They say what the situation is and advise the best course of action," Caulfield explains. "The rest is up to you." In a flooded Florence, for example, they can tell stranded Americans where the nearest disaster relief area is situated or what arrangements are available for leaving the city.

Being sick is no fun. Being sick in a foreign country can be frightening. Consular officers can help. They maintain lists of doctors — including their specialties and English-language competency — most of whom have been interviewed, all of whom are considered reputable. The consul will also inform family or friends of the traveler's condition. For the seriously ill and elderly, transportation, with an escort, back to the United States or wherever else the American is living might be arranged. The costs, however, would be borne by the traveler or the family.

Wealthy Americans are what some foreign countries expect; destitute Americans are what consulates frequently see. In theory, the best they can do is facilitate money transfers; in an emergency, this is generally done through State Department fund transfers, in which someone at home deposits money with the State Department, which notifies the consulate, which is then free to give money to the traveler. (He or she is allowed a collect telephone call to whoever can send the necessary funds.)

Oh, no! My wallet's gone." And with it maybe passport, credit cards, traveler's checks and currency. Some 8,400 U.S. passports were reported missing last year. Every day brings reports of Americans whose vacation balloons went bust when their pockets were picked or their hotel rooms rifled.

In such cases, American consular officials are the facilitators of first resort. They can tell you where to get traveler's check refunds and replacement credit cards, and may often call ahead to let those offices know you are coming. If the victims are elderly or genuinely helpless, consular officers may negotiate for them. Again, they will let the traveler place collect calls to someone in the United States who can report cards lost or stolen.

People who can prove they are American citizens and who have lost their passports should have no trouble getting new ones within a few hours, and an emergency usually speeds the process. More often, Caulfield says, "Consuls may need more time to satisfy themselves that you are who you say you are."

Consulates are closed at night and on national holidays — U.S. national holidays, too. However, troubled travelers can always leave messages for the duty officer, who, the State Department says, will get back to them.

As with any government agency, however, the quality of help the traveler receives will depend on the capability of the person giving it; as Caulfield notes, for every letter of complaint sent to the Bureau of Consular Affairs, there is a letter of praise.

His advice: Take preventive action. For example, keep records of all credit card and passport numbers and the numbers to call if they are lost or stolen. Don't let one member of the party carry everything, and do not have all the traveler's checks in one person's name.

There is more you can do for yourself. For advice, write for the free booklet "Your Trip Abroad" by sending a postcard with your name and address to the Bureau of Consular Affairs, Room 6811, United States Department of State, Washington, D.C., 20520.

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## Great Barrier Reef Now a Marine Park

**T**OWNSVILLE, Australia — The Great Barrier Reef has been turned into the world's largest marine park, safe from oil drillers and mineral miners who covet its coral depths.

A yellow submarine now moves through the 1,250-mile-long (2,000-kilometer-long) chain of coral off Australia's northeast coast, giving passengers a porthole view of the brilliant underwater life. The reef is home to 1,500 species of fish, 400 types of coral, rare turtles, whales, dolphins and thousands of mollusks.

Australia took a major step this month in protecting the natural wonder by declaring

almost all the 116,000-square-mile (300,000-square-kilometer) area of the reef to be a marine park.

The aim is to ensure that the 15,000-year-old reef, now increasingly accessible to modern vessels, is not plundered.

The reef, lying just beneath the surface of the Coral Sea, emits a glow that conservationists have warned could be dimmed by oil slicks. Oil companies had shown interest in the region's seabed, but drilling and mining are now banned in all but a small region of the reef near Papua New Guinea.

The Great Marine Barrier Authority has

designated special zones for snorkeling, shell and coral collecting and commercial and recreational fishing. A plane patrols the reef, checking whether anglers are keeping to their designated zones.

A few of the semitropical islands have been turned into holiday resorts, from which tourists take boats to fish or view the reef and even walk on it at low tide.

The port of Townsville is the starting point for a trip on the 53-foot (16-meter) submarine, which tourists reach after a 40-mile ride on a speedboat.

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SPORTS

Split Over Baseball's Drug Problem Spurred Firing of Moffett by Union

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK — Ken Moffett, the deposed executive director of the Major League Baseball Players Association, charged Wednesday that Marvin Miller, his predecessor and interim successor, had helped orchestrate his ouster. Miller and players who were involved in the decision denied Moffett's contention.

Moffett, reacting bitterly to Tuesday's action by the association's executive board, composed of about 30 players, said he would not fight it. He still had two years to run on his three-year contract.

Besides blaming his dismissal on Miller, Moffett cited opposition by other association officials to his efforts on the joint drug and alcohol committee as a reason for his ouster from the job he held for less than a year. The drug committee has been working on a plan that is expected to offer guidelines on how players who commit drug violations are to be dealt with.

Donald Fehr, the general counsel, and Mark Belanger, special assistant to the executive director, opposed his views on a possible drug program, Moffett said. Both men, he said, want the association to have no role in the disciplining of players, preferring instead that it retain the right to contest through grievance any action management might take. Fehr and Belanger declined to comment on the matter, saying they faced a possible lawsuit from Moffett.

However, a source close to the association said Moffett's drug plan could have been disastrous for the association, putting it in the position of being "prosecutor and judge" in coming down on the membership, "a position the source said could lead to lawsuits and possible decertification."

The parting of Moffett, who previously had served as director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and the association clearly was not amicable.

"There's no doubt Marvin was involved," Moffett said in a telephone interview. "He's been involved ever since we had that flap last spring. He's saying there's no animosity, but he's ripped me to enough people, and it's gotten back to me. His fine hand has been involved. For him to say otherwise, he's a liar."

Miller acknowledged that he was upset by the incident alluded to by Moffett, in which Miller was prevented from sending a letter to the player representatives seeking clarification.



Marvin Miller... target of Moffett's ire.

ification of his role as a consultant to the association.

However, he said, "Since then, I had written nothing to players or anybody on player association matters. I had initiated no phone calls. I had held no meetings. I became involved last Thursday night, when a subcommittee of the executive board called me at 11 p.m. and wanted to come over. I had been in Europe for a month and had hardly recovered from jet lag when all this started."

Steve Renko, the American League player representative, supported Miller's description of his non-role. "That's not true at all," the pitcher said from his home in Kansas City, speaking of Moffett's contention. "After we made our decision, we got hold of Marvin. He wasn't involved in the decision at all. He was the second or third act."

Players generally were reluctant to discuss the matter publicly, but some mentioned some of the reasons they felt made a change necessary. One player representative, like others interviewed Tuesday, talked about what he said was Moffett's lack of interest. This representative cited Moffett's early departure from an important grievance hearing last Thursday.

"A lot of players thought that we were going sideways," said Don Baylor of the New York Yankees.

and a member of the executive board.

With negotiations for a new labor agreement with the owners are coming up next year, the board will very likely ask Miller to stay on, at least as a member of the bargaining team. In bringing back Miller, who is regarded as a tough negotiator, the players were also serving notice on the owners that they would not be pushovers in the talks that management had come to believe they would be.

Moffett had shown great interest in the drug and alcohol committee formed by the association and the owners. The committee met most recently last weekend and was scheduled to meet again in Los Angeles Nov. 30 and Dec. 1.

"We were going to get a proposal from the owners," Moffett said. "But Don and Mark were against what we were doing. They'd rather grieve. I think they were afraid we would have a piece of paper to hand to the membership in Maui next month. The owners were making concessions. They were willing to turn it over to a tribunal made up of labor, management and a doctor. I think Don and Mark were afraid if this thing flew, I might establish a power base and it would be difficult to get rid of me."

As a recently retired player, Belanger apparently objected to the plan because it involved association participation in possible disciplinary action against players. Furthermore, a source suggested that if Belanger was opposed to the plan, the executive board very likely would have the same view.

"Everybody was afraid he was going to come to an agreement with the owners, then get shot down by the players," the source said. "That would have created an impossible situation."

Lee MacPhail, president of the American League and head of the Player Relations Committee, acknowledged that the association's change in leadership would delay the drug committee's effort. But, he added, "We stand ready to resume our talks when they're ready."



Prague's Stanislav Griga, left in dark jersey, beats Watford goalkeeper, Steve Sherwood.

Anderlecht Hands Lens Soccer Draw

United Press International

LENS, France — Lens tied Anderlecht of Belgium, 1-1, in the first leg of its UEFA Cup third round match Wednesday when the Anderlecht goalkeeper allowed the ball to slip off his foot and into the net in the final seconds of the soccer game.

Anderlecht was leading, 1-0, on a goal by Erwin Vandendriessche, when Kenneth Brylle played the ball back to Jacques Munaron, the goalkeeper. Munaron casually moved to stop the ball with his foot, but the ball hit a stone, changed direction and rolled into the Anderlecht goal.

After the game, Munaron complained that fans had been throwing stones and other objects onto the field. "It is the most stupid goal in my whole career," he said. "It was so stupid that one can't even draw a lesson from it."

The two teams play the return leg on Dec. 7.

In Munich, a goal by Michael Rummenigge four minutes from the end gave West Germany's Bayern Munich a 1-0 victory over London's Tottenham Hotspur.

striker Tibor Nyilasi earned Austria FC a 2-1 decision over Internazionale of Milan in Vienna. The Italians, still under investigation for an alleged bribery attempt during their second-round tie with Dutch club Groningen, took a 1-0 lead on substitute Carlo Marzaro's goal in the 53rd minute. But Nyilasi scored on headers in the 76th and 81st minutes.

The match between two former European champions, Nottingham Forest of England and Scotland's Celtic, ended in a goalless draw, giving the Scots the upper hand for the second leg in Glasgow.

The match was interrupted after 10 minutes when Scottish fans encroached on the playing area during an outbreak of fighting between rival fans behind one of the goals. Several injured spectators were taken away on stretchers.

Spartak Moscow, which eliminated another English former European champion Aston Villa in the second round, gained a 1-1 away draw to Spain's Real Madrid, despite having Gens sent off for a second cautionable offense in the 69th minute in the game in Rotterdam.

The Soviet team was ahead at the time through Sergei Rodionov's 34th minute goal, but 10 minutes from the end, de Wolf netted the Dutch club's equalizer from the penalty spot.

Yugoslavia's Hajduk Split virtually assured itself a place in the quarterfinals by beating fellow Yugoslav club Radnicki Nis, 2-0, on goals by Vojovic, in the 44th minute, and Vukic, in the 54th.

England's Watford, which has clung on in the tournament after falling behind in both its first and second round ties, finally looked doomed after losing 3-2 at home to Spain's Real Madrid.

Watford fought back on a goal in the 66th minute by Wilf Roston and another 17 minutes later by substitute Jimmy Gilligan. But with a minute remaining Zdenek Sevcik scored the goal that gave Spartak the victory.

Sturm Graz scored a 2-0 decision over East Germany's Lokomotive Leipzig in Austria. Jurin scored both the goals, in the 14th and 24th minutes.

Confident Holmes Looks Past Frazier to Coetzee

By Michael Katz

New York Times Service

LAS VEGAS, Nevada — This fight had come from the cold and Larry Holmes was fanning the flames, but not about Marvin Frazier.

The undefeated heavyweight champion of the world was more interested in hotter subjects than the 23-year-old inexperienced challenger he will meet here Friday night. In an interview in his Caesar's Palace hotel suite, Holmes mandered from such topics as South Africa to Don King, with very few stops for Joe Frazier's eldest son.

"There's no way an amateur with 10 fights beats me," said Holmes, dismissing Marvin Frazier. "This kid should be sucking a bottle."

Even with Joe Frazier's presence in the challenger's corner, the fight has been easy to dismiss. Holmes is a prohibitive 4-to-1 favorite, and no one has been standing in line to buy tickets for the scheduled 12-round bout.

Originally, the bout was to be held in the 15,000-seat outdoor arena built on three Caesar's Palace tennis courts. But Tuesday, a day that began with only 975 tickets sold, the promoters decided to move the bout indoors to the 14,000-seat Caesar's Palace Sports Pavilion, where Holmes won the World Boxing Council title five and a half years ago from Ken Norton.

Frazier may help determine Friday night whether Holmes will continue fighting. This is a very important question to Gerry Coetzee, the South African who holds World Boxing Association recognition as heavyweight champion. But although Holmes talked more about the possibilities of meeting Coetzee than he did about the opponent at hand, it was too early for the champion to discuss seriously the matter of fighting in South Africa.

Holmes had called Mike Weaver, a "traitor to his country and a traitor to his race" for defending the WBA title against Coetzee in South Africa, where apartheid is practiced. Now Holmes said he would be willing to fight in South Africa, but for a price.

"If they give me \$100 million," said Holmes, "I'll go in his house. But I'll have a Concorde jet standing by so as soon as I knock him out, I'll be out of the country."

Holmes turned 34 on Nov. 3, and two weeks ago, he looked like an old man in training. For the first time, sparring partners were walking through his left jab, and Larry Holmes without a great left jab is just another former truck driver from Easton, Pennsylvania.

But during his final boxing session Tuesday, the jab was as powerful as ever. Holmes is ready now. "They say the kid's going to try and put pressure on me," he said. "I don't think he's strong enough. I know if I was Marvin Frazier, I wouldn't want to fight me."

Holmes will be getting something more than \$2.5 million, according to Murad Muhammad, who, with Bob Andrioli, is promoting the bout. He said that Frazier is receiving \$700,000. Only big money will keep Holmes from keeping his oft-broken promise to his wife, Diane, to retire.

The biggest money would be against Coetzee, a white South African with the "other" title. Holmes said he was "dunking" Greg Page, the mandatory WBC challenger, "because there's no money." Don King, Holmes's former promoter, has offered the champion \$2.5 million to meet Page. Holmes said he would have a lot to say about King in his forthcoming autobiography, "The Real Truth." Holmes said King had taken about \$15 million of the \$60 million the champion had earned in 16 previous defenses.

Some days, Holmes says, he would consider meeting Coetzee for \$15 million, a possibility even if the fight were held in this country. Other days, he says \$50 million is not enough and he returns to what he calls the "bottom line" of \$100 million.

Then he admits that figure is "not realistic" and "what I'm saying is I don't want to fight, I'm tired."

Agent Slusher: The Owners' Public Enemy No. 1

By Jane Gross

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the offices of some National Football League franchises, owners and general managers split out Howard Slusher's name from the clenched teeth and say that, given the choice between two relatively equal agents, they will draft the one who has another agent.

"I don't have to be put through the wringer," said Art Modell, owner of the Cleveland Browns. "My preference, given our experience, is not to do business with him."

Equally passionate, but in complete disagreement, are most of Slusher's clients. "That he's not liked by the general managers tells me he fights hard," said Gary Barboro, the all-pro safety whose holdout from the Kansas City Chiefs ended recently when he signed a contract with the New Jersey Generals of the United States Football League. "He gets results, and that's what I want."

Somewhere in between — expressing admiration for Slusher's cunning and his willingness to use it — is Donald Trump, the real estate magnate who owns the Generals. "To the NFL, he's a disadvantage, but to us he's an advantage, because we're in a recruiting posture," Trump said. "He does play people against each other and bid up the price of his players, but that's good for the new guy on the block. In three years, we'll have parity with the NFL, and it will be largely due to the Howard Slushers of this world."

In a business where nobody wears white gloves, Slusher, a 46-year-old lawyer and former college teacher, has prospered over the last decade, becoming one of the most powerful and most intimidating agents in football. He is best known for what he calls "withholding services," keeping his clients out of camp or off the field for as long as a year during contract impasses and usually winding up with improved terms or a desired trade.

This season, Slusher has added several new wrinkles to the case of Barboro, a punter who sat out a year after being drafted by the Cleveland Browns in 1977. A job was found with a Cleveland advertising agency.

From the New England Patriots to the Los Angeles Raiders and wound up with an out-of-court settlement allowing Haynes to play in Los Angeles.

Over the years, Slusher's battles with dozens of NFL teams and a handful of the National Basketball Association have been largely successful, which is recognized even by the men who dislike him most. Modell admitted that "Howard's bright and he's aggressive, and obviously he does well for most of his clients." Pat Sullivan, the general manager of the Patriots, went a step further by saying, "The bottom line of any Slusher deal is that the player ends up with what he wants."

Slusher's system is based on selection of clients who understand and are comfortable with his approach and financial planning that allows them to weather lengthy holdouts. "We talk for a long period of time before we have a plan of action," he said. "They've got to honestly tell me what they want and honestly be willing to back it up."

Dan Rooney, the president of the Pittsburgh Steelers and a man who has negotiated with Slusher over the years without a holdout, admires the selection process. "Of all the agents I know, he's the most discriminating," he said. "He would not take on a player he feels is not emotionally in tune with the way he operates."

Rooney added, however, that Slusher does not force his philosophy on unwilling clients. "We had a player who told him he was not willing to walk out," Rooney said. "He wanted Howard to negotiate like a gentleman, and he did."

For every management figure who is vitriolic about Slusher, there seems to be a satisfied client. Dan Fouts, the Charger quarterback who held out in 1977 and threatened to do so again this year before reaching an agreement that will average \$1 million a year for six years, has said, "I'd trust Howard with my life." John Dutton, whose 1979 holdout from the Baltimore Colts produced a trade to Dallas, observed, "Sure, Howard's a tough negotiator, but did you ever hear any of his clients say anything bad about him?" Barboro said, "Howard isn't holding people out; I'm my own person, and I made up my own mind."

"The most unusual part of the guy is that his players are so loyal," said Sullivan. "He really develops something with them that goes way beyond dollars and cents."

Several NFL general managers suggested that, if Slusher has an unhappy client, it must be Skladany. He wound up with the Detroit Lions after his 1977 holdout from the Browns, was released by Detroit after another holdout this fall, was picked up by the Eagles but was released after three weeks. Sullivan said, "Middle-echelon punters are interchangeable parts, and Skladany fell into that category and didn't realize it."

Slusher agrees that his reputation could hurt his clients in a more general sense because teams are reluctant to draft them or enter negotiations with automatic hostility. "That's a given," he said. "That's one of the limitations."

That is not paranoia, according to several team executives. Modell said that Slusher would be "welcome in my office" if he represented a veteran player, but that the Browns do not draft Slusher clients. Jerry Argovitz, a former agent who is now a managing general partner of the NFL's Houston franchise, said that, although "it's kind of like the pot calling the kettle black," he would also pass up Slusher clients.

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Howard Slusher

"The bottom line... is that the player ends up with what he wants."

Lions, Feasting on Errors, Overwhelm Steelers, 45-3

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PONTIAC, Michigan — Eric Hipple threw three passes to Ulysses Norris and Billy Sims ran for two touchdowns as the Detroit Lions demolished the mistake-prone Pittsburgh Steelers, 45-3, in a National Football League game played Thursday.

Cliff Stoudt was intercepted four times and sacked twice by the Detroit defense and completed only 9 of 25 passes for 83 yards before being lifted with more than 10 minutes to play.

Detroit, 7-6 and a half-game out

of the NFC Central Division lead, took the opening kickoff and marched 82 yards with Sims scoring from the 2.

Stoudt's first pass was picked off by Ken Frantzetti, the Lions middle linebacker, at the Steelers' 33 and Detroit turned it into a 27-yard field goal by Eddie Murray.

Stoudt's second pass of the game was also picked off, this time by cornerback Alvin Hall at the Pittsburgh 23. Three players later Hipple passed to Norris for a 13-yard touchdown.

The Steelers, 9-4 after their second loss in a row, responded with their only sustained march of the game but the 59-yard drive resulted only in a 38-yard field goal by Gary Anderson. The Lions stormed right back with an 80-yard march and a 24-3 lead at halftime on Hipple's 4-yard TD pass to Norris.

Detroit continued to pour it on in the third period, going 65 yards in eight plays with Sims scoring over the top for the final 2.

Sims gained 106 yards on 26 carries and Hipple hit 10 of 18 passes for 153 yards before Gary Danielson took over midway in the final period and passed 5 yards to Jeff Chadwick for the game's final TD.

Three minutes earlier, Robbie Martin returned a Pittsburgh punt 81 yards for a TD. (AP, UPI)

SPORTS BRIEFS

Grand Prix Body Said to Query 3 Races

PARIS (AP) — The powerful Formula One Commission of the International Auto Sport Federation ratified Thursday the 16-race 1984 World Championship Grand Prix calendar, but expressed doubts over three planned North American races, Commission officials said.

It noted, however, that the Dallas street race July 8 is still "to be confirmed." Commission sources said there are private doubts over a similar race now set for New York Sept. 22, instead of Sept. 23 as first announced. There are also reports the Montreal organizers are seeking to replace with Canadian round with a race in the CART series for Indy-type cars.

The calendar does not become official until ratified by the FISA Executive Committee in mid-December.

WBA Tiltist Pryor Faces Drug Charge

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Aaron Pryor, the World Boxing Association junior welterweight champion, was freed on \$2,500 bail Thursday and faces arraignment Dec. 29 on suspicion of possessing cocaine.

Pryor was stopped by sheriff's deputies Wednesday for a vehicle equipment violation, and when asked to produce his driver's license began looking for it in a small bag on the seat near him, the police said. As he searched through the bag, deputies allegedly saw a container filled with some white powder that appeared to be cocaine. Police officials said an analysis of the powder had not been completed.

McEnroe Launches Tirade at Umpires

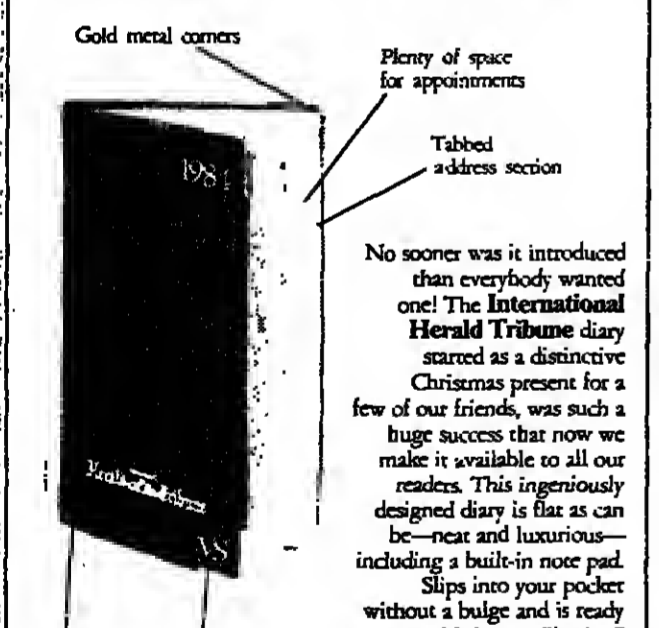
CANBERRA (UPI) — John McEnroe, who recently returned from a three-week suspension, lashed out at tennis umpires on Thursday, claiming that he had never met a good one.

McEnroe said that umpires would not improve until they acted more professionally and learned all their rules. Umpires should work harder and be paid more, he said, adding, "I think there are a lot of bad umpires but they act as though they're not. I've yet to meet a good umpire."

He said umpires were not confident enough to officiate adequately. "You go up to the umpires and you can see fear in their eyes. When you see that you lose confidence in them," McEnroe said.

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